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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give the News of Berea and Vicinity; To Record the Happenings of Berea College; To be of Interest to all the Mountain People.

Vol. XXIV. Five Cents Per Copy BERE, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 24, 1922 One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year No. 8

DYNAMITE USED IN RAIL STRIKE

Tracks and Bridges Are Blown Up—Shots Fired at Shawnee, Okla.

RAIL CLERKS VOTE TO STRIKE

Removal of Armed Guards by Great Northern Demanded by Brotherhoods Following Killing of Brakeman at Havre, Mont.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—With railroad peace apparently hanging in the balance until Wednesday, when spokesmen for the railroads and striking shopmen are due to meet again, dynamite and acts of violence kept the strike from lagging.

Outbursts occurred at scattered points from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Bombs were thrown into the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe yards at Albuquerque, N. M., and a heavy blast rocked the trestle of a Chesapeake & Ohio railroad bridge near Huntington, W. Va. According to early reports neither explosion caused much damage.

Track Is Dynamited.

Dynamite tore up the track of the Illinois Central at Paducah, Ky., just ahead of a coal train. Two passenger trains and a freight had passed a short time before and the explosion burst behind a bridge crew. The oncoming coal train was flagged in time to prevent a collision. Illinois Central detectives expected the belief the dynamite had been placed in the track in an attempt to wreck the bridge train on its way to make repairs.

Shots Fired in Shawnee, Okla.

All available United States deputy marshals in the district were rushed to Shawnee, Okla., to guard against violence in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. A strong guard was thrown around the shops. Marshal Alva McDonald ordered protection for the shops after thirty shots had been fired into the shops where workmen were employed.

Governor Morrison of North Carolina, who declined earlier appeals to send troops to the Spencer shops of the Southern railway, assured President Fairfax Harrison of the road that the state would protect the company's property and rights. His investigators, the governor said, convinced him that improved conditions appeared to make the use of troops unnecessary, but he promised to act promptly if the situation grew worse.

Transportation difficulties due to unauthorized strikes of train crews continued to clear away rapidly as the trainmen returned to their jobs in most places where walkouts occurred.

Rail Clerks Vote Strike.

New complications on the Missouri Pacific arose when 90 per cent of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, employed on the road, voted in favor of a strike. The result of the vote was sent to international headquarters of the clerks' union at Cincinnati. It was said that no walkout was contemplated until further attempts at settlement of controversies were made. Working conditions and wage cuts of three and four cents an hour ordered by the United States railway labor board were cited as the clerks' grievances.

Removal of armed guards employed by the Great Northern railway at Havre, Mont., was demanded by local officials of the "big four" train service brotherhoods. The demands followed the killing of a Great Northern brakeman by a guard Thursday night.

Steps were taken in various parts of the country toward prosecution of strikers arrested in connection with disorders and violations of injunctions restraining them from interfering with railroad operations.

At Pratt, Kan., a warrant was issued for Thomas P. Hyman, general chairman of the Rock Island car men. The warrant charged violation of the industrial court act. Hyman in a speech was quoted as referring to the court as a joke.

Bomb Puzzles Police

Belfast—A powerful bomb was thrown into the back yard of the home of Hugh McLaurin, a Belfast councillor and magistrate. The bomb shattered the door and windows of the residence, but did not injure any members of the family. The occurrence puzzles the police as McLaurin is an Orangeman and the locality is strongly Protestant.

Coal Prices Boosted

Washington—Federal Fuel Distributor Spencer gave to Kentucky operators permission to increase the price of their coal to \$4.50 a ton at the mines. Present prices in Kentucky producing districts range from \$3.75 to \$4 a ton. An increase in the maximum fair prices on Kentucky coal was understood to have been urged by Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, on the ground that expenses of operation in those districts warranted a \$4.50 a ton level.

TRAIN WRECKERS DITCH FAST TRAIN

TWO ENGINEMEN KILLED AS LOCOMOTIVE TURNS OVER, PLOWING UP TRACK

Spikes Removed From The Ties Cause Wreck—Special Agent Bares Plot—Express Traveling At A Speed Estimated At Fifty Miles An Hour.

Chicago.—The wrecking of Express Train No. 39 en route from New York to Chicago, with the loss of two lives, near Gary, Ind., resulted from the deliberate removal of 27 spikes from the ties, Michigan Central Railroad officials announced. One thousand dollars reward was offered for the arrest of those responsible.

The wreck took place one mile east of Gary while the train, which carried no passengers, was traveling at a speed estimated at more than 50 miles an hour.

When the heavy locomotive struck the rail from which the spikes had been removed it plunged along on the ties for a distance and then turned over. Two engine men were dead when removed from the wreckage.

The cause of the wreck remained a mystery for a number of hours because of confusion at the scene and because of the fact that rails and ties had been tossed about like match wood for hundreds of feet by the locomotive.

An investigation by Martin Quinn, special agent of the road, revealed that while the roadbed had been ground into an unrecognizable mass from the spot where the train had left the rails, enough remained at the place where the engine had been thrown from its course to supply evidence of the work of train wreckers.

The dead:

Edward Coy, Kalamazoo, Mich., engineer.

Frank Lubbs, Niles, Mich., fireman.

The injured are:

C. H. Stockwell, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A. B. Heath, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRAIN MEN REMAIN LOYAL

Brotherhood Men To Remain On Job, Regardless of Dickerings, Says Stone

Cleveland, O.—There is no danger of "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods being drawn into a sympathetic strike, even should negotiations to end the strike of shop crafts workers fail.

This was the declaration made by Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and D. B. Robertson, President of the Locomotive Firemen and Engine men, on their return to their home here from New York and Washington, where for ten days they have attempted to mediate the shopmen's controversy. Neither would comment upon the progress of the negotiations.

"I can't make any comment on the progress of the negotiations," Mr. Stone said. "Too much has been said already."

"We are acting as mediators, and mediators only prejudice their usefulness by talking," Mr. Robertson said. "I would rather not be asked to say anything until the conferences are ended. I can't make any predictions now."

U. S. JULY EXPENSES CUT

Running Expenditures of Government Reduced Over \$157,000,000 In Month.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Running expenses of the government fell off by more than \$157,000,000 during July, as compared with the same month last year, while public debt disbursements were reduced by \$196,000,000 according to the monthly statement of expenditures issued by the treasury.

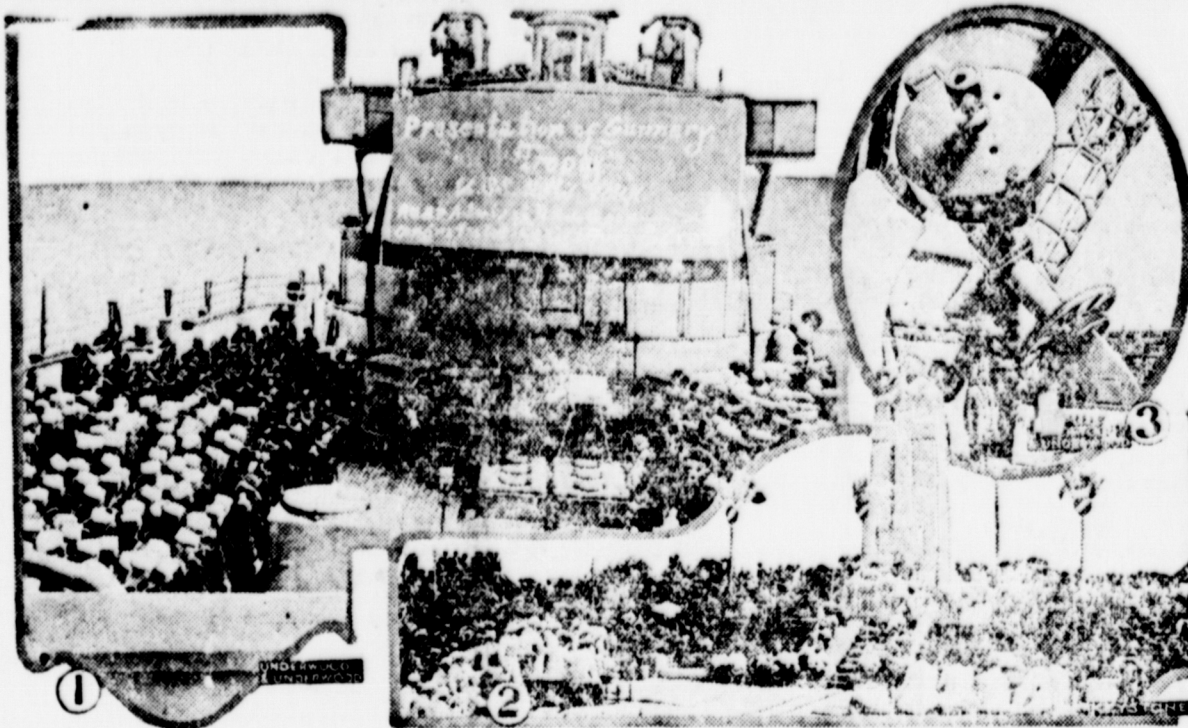
The total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts amounted to \$225,000,000 during July, against \$382,000,000 a year ago, while public debt disbursements aggregated \$34,000,000 compared with \$230,000,000 for July, 1921. Of the expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts the largest item was \$184,000,000 of interest on the public debt with \$43,000,000 for the veterans' bureau next, while of the public debt disbursements \$16,000,000 expended in the retirement of liberty bonds of the fourth loan was the largest item.

Ex-Sergeant of U. S. Senate Dies.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—Charles P. Higgins, former sergeant-at-arms in the United States senate, died at his home here after an illness of several weeks. He was ninety-four years old.

Six Suspects Held

Baltimore, Md.—Six men suspected of complicity in the Hicks, Tase & Norris Company pay roll holdup and murder had been arrested. They are: Gerald Taylor, of Philadelphia; Harry Silverman, John L. Smith, Benjamin Lewis, John C. Jenkins and Charles P. Carey, of Baltimore. The last three are members of a band of five that were sought all day by Charles H. Burns, acting captain of detectives, and his squad. They were captured near Back River. Taylor was captured in a taxi.



1—Press in use of gunnery corp. 2—J. S. Plackett, director of astrophysical observatory at Victoria, B. C., and 12-inch refractor telescope through which he recently discovered and measured twin suns of immense size. 3—Dedication of monument on Argentine battlefield to those who perished there.

The County Achievement Contest

(Continued from last week)

HEALTH AND SANITATION 1,000 Points

- I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION (350)
 1. Full time paid Health Officer. 75
 2. Public Health Nurse or Sanitation Inspector. 50
 3. Morbidity and Mortality Reports (complete reports for county) 5 points for each report. 50
 4. Sanitary privies installed, private (begin at 0), each 1-2 point. 25
 5. Wells, springs and cisterns examined and approved by State Board of Health, each 1-5th point begin at 0.) 25
 6. Public Water Supply for Towns. Adequate and satisfactory, determined by Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health. 25
 7. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal in Incorporated Towns. Disposal satisfactory, determined by Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health, private tanks, 25 points each. 25
 8. Stables, Garbage Collection and Disposal, etc. Free from fly breeding (meeting approval of health committee and survey committee, 5 points). 25
 9. Stores Reaching Sanitary Standards (%) (Begin at 0). Doors and windows effectively screened. Food protected from dust and flies. No spittoon or spit boxes and no spitting on floor. Facilities for washing hands frequently for clerks. Floors oiled at least four times a year (stores meeting requirements, 10 points each). 50
 10. Post Offices, Court Houses, Churches, Railroad Stations, Theatres, Public Meeting Places (begin at 0). No spittoons or spit boxes, no spitting on floor. Aired before and after every public meeting. Floors and grounds habitually free from dirt and filth. Sanitary privies with septic tank (where privies). Public water coolers without common cup (per dozen) (begin at 0). Absence of common towel in public places. (Any public meeting place meeting the above requirements, 10 points). 50

- II. PREVENTION OF DISEASE. (200)
 1. Case Treatment. 100
 - a. Vaccination against smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, each vaccination 1 point.
 - b. Treatment for hookworm (begin at 0), each case 10 points.
 - c. Treatment for trachoma (begin at 0), each case 10 points.
 - d. Treatments for venereal diseases, reported (begin at 0), each case 10 points.
 2. Number of Health Clinics (20 for each clinic). 100

- III. HEALTH INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION (200)
 1. Articles and notices on health and sanitation or reports of communicable diseases in the county given in the county paper or any other county bulletin, each 1-2 point. 10
 2. Health meetings, lectures and programs, each 5 points. 25
 3. Each person in attendance on above, 1-5 point. 60
 4. Persons taking approved courses in First Aid, Home Hygiene, Care of the Sick, and Dietetics, each 2 points. 20
 5. Health exhibits at county fair, school fairs, schools and in store windows, each 5 points. 25
 6. Better babies contests put on, each 10 points. 20
 7. Each baby entered, 1-5th point. 20
 8. Clubs or other organizations in county cooperating with health department or health committee functioning, each 5 points. Report on their work made by chairman of committee on Health and Sanitation. 20

- IV. SCHOOL AND SANITATION. (250)
 1. Medical inspection of school children, per child 1-25th point. 50
 2. Defects corrected and treatments given, each 1 point. 50
 3. Schools carrying out fully provisions of the law on health instruction as follows: Setting-up exercises, supervised play, health crusade, Sanitary instruction, 50% of schools minimum; 10 points for each percent above 50 percent. 100
 4. Schools reaching these sanitary standards. 100
 - a. Water supply (approved). Toilet facilities (sanitary toilet). Ventilation and heating (approved).
 - b. With Cubic space per pupil—200 cu. ft., 10 points each building. 60
 - c. With Cubic space per pupil—150 cu. ft., 5 points each building. 40
 - d. With Cubic space per pupils—100 cu. ft. 0

HOME IMPROVEMENTS 500 Points

- I. INTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS ON THE HOUSE (50)
 1. Painting (windows and doors).
 2. Wall covering (either light tinted paper or paint).
 3. Window additions (curtains and shades), (1-4th point for each room meeting above requirements).

(Continued on Page Two.)

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The utterances of Vice President Coolidge in the northwestern part of the country are interesting and suggestive at this time. He went to Oregon to participate in the unveiling of a statue erected to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in one of the parks of Portland. In the course of remarks he said that strikes were a sign of prosperity, that they never came when times were bad, as the men then always clung to their jobs. There is some encouragement in this, to say the least, even tho it may not be entirely true. We need to see the bright side of a situation that is irritating and get what comfort we can from it. Strikes, however, do not add to the prosperity of a country as they cause great losses which some one has to bear and generally those who least deserve it.

For a long time the U. S. has been seeking to bring about some understanding with Germany with relation to the many claims which accumulated during the war. American property in Germany was confiscated, ships with their cargoes were sunk, victims of the Lusitania had their cause taken up by relatives or friends. Recently Germany has agreed to the appointment of a commission for this purpose. It is to be composed of three, one appointed by each nation and the other selected by them from some neutral nation. Germany has waved the latter requirement and allows the third to be selected from the U. S. This is being quoted as an evidence of the great confidence reposed in American justice and fairness.

The League of Nations will meet in Geneva on September 4th. It is believed that some important matters will come before the Assembly. It is known that Hungary expects to ask for admission to the League. The South American states have several matters to present. They will ask for the right to establish an American League at the same time that they retain their place in that of Europe. They are likely also to champion the cause of Mexico and her admission to the League. It is not improbable that a representative may be made president of the assembly. A good many visitors will attend this meeting to watch the proceedings. Among others, the American former candidate for the presidency, Mr. Cox, will be an observer and will doubtless have important information to give.

It is reported that Poland has begun to increase her army. It is supposed that this is due to the activity of the army of the Russian Soviet. German officers are reorganizing the Russian army as they formerly did the Turkish. The size of the division is being increased to correspond with that of the German army. Attempts are also being made to secure ammunition probably in the U. S. Poland has thus far been able to hold her own in conflicts that previously took place and had to be held back from aggressive warfare. The great Polish musician, Paderewsky, unable to bring about harmony in his country, gave up the task and has returned to his musical career.

Not long ago France sent to the U. S. a representative to discuss financial affairs. The mission of this mar. Parmentier, by name, does not seem to have fared well, or at least, not to the satisfaction of France, and he has returned for instruction. It seems that France expected him to make the U. S. understand that she could not pay her obligations until Germany paid hers. The United States understood that he came to negotiate a settlement or arrangement of some kind. This misunderstanding is responsible for the lack of accomplishments. The U. S. is not so much concerned with immediate payment as the recognition of the debt and the funding of it as was done so satisfactorily with England.

A Careful Wife.

"And her men husband thinks she's extravagant!"
"Why?"
"Just because she insists on having Fido's monogram stamped on his dog biscuits!"—Literary Digest.



ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST

(Continued from page 1)

- II. CONVENIENCES INSTALLED** (200)
1. Indoor pump, or water piped in.
 2. Sink (with proper outlet).
 3. Furniture made (rustic for lawn or porch).
 4. Canners (water seal canner or steam pressure cooker).
 5. Refrigerator, iceless refrigerator or window box.
 6. Separator.
 7. Washing machine.
 8. Sewing machine.
 9. Vacuum cleaner.
 10. Telephone (1-4th point for each one installed).
- III. SEWING DONE IN THE HOME** (50)
1. Child or adult garments (4 garments constitute an exhibit).
 2. Bed spreads and quilts (4 spreads and quilts constitute an exhibit).
 3. Weaving and knitting (4 articles constitute an exhibit). (No credit unless exhibited at county or local fair), 1 point for each exhibit.

- IV. FOOD PRESERVATION** (50)
1. Canned by cold pack method, 1 point per dozen cans fruit, 1 point per dozen cans vegetables.
 3. Drying under sanitary conditions, 1 point per gallon fruits or vegetables (Tested by exhibits at local or county fair).

- V. YARD.** (150)
1. Shade trees (new), 1-8th point each.
 2. Clean lawns, 1-8th point for each lawn entering and reporting definite progress.
 3. Flowers, 1-8th point each lawn properly planted in flowers and reported to chairman.

Only achievements made during the contest will receive the points indicated after each subject. Each home that enters the contest must register and be graded.

Improvements in the individual homes can be best secured thru community clubs. A home improvement committee should be appointed in every community to work in conjunction with the County Agent and the local teacher. Some of the above suggestions are not possible for all homes, but they are all possible for a large number of them. Vast improvements may be brought about in practically every home if the housekeeper will give some thought and careful planning to the points of improvement suggested above. Do not hesitate to frankly cooperate with the County Agent, Superintendent and local teacher in matters where council is needed. Berea College thru her Extension Department and the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, will be pleased to give advice when it is sought.

CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

1,000 Points
(Score 0 at beginning)

- I. FREQUENCY OF PREACHING.** (200)
- In determining the frequency of preaching, the churches of a county will be listed in three classes. Each church must report its class at the beginning of the contest.

1. The first class is composed of churches having regularly established weekly preaching services. A total of 90 points will be allowed to the churches that have preaching once a week. 90
 2. The second class is composed of churches having regular preaching services semi-monthly. A total of 70 points will be allowed to the churches holding preaching services once every two weeks. 70
 3. The third class is composed of churches having regular preaching services once each month. A total of 40 points will be allowed to the churches holding preaching services once a month. 40
- Two points for each one percent of churches holding services in accordance with the above classifications.

- II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING** (100)
1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

of 1923 over the average of the last five months of 1922, multiplied by 5, will be the final score for the county. 100

III. AVERAGE SALARY OF PREACHER AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

(200)

1. For a church whose members and adherents, who usually attend preaching services, equal 150, \$10 per preaching Sabbath will be considered a normal rate of pay. The \$10 is for minister's salary and must be in addition to any contributions for church purposes, such as Sunday Schools, religious societies and missions. One point for each \$25 contributed. 200

This score applies to all churches whose pastors receive less than \$750 by local contributions. If a minister's salary is paid by a mission board and contributions are made to the mission board by the local church, only the contributions by the local church shall be counted.

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

(100)

1. One point for each \$10 spent for improvement or replacement, average. 100

V. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

(50)

An average of one organization per church, not counting Sunday Schools, shall be considered a perfect score. Score proportionally (2 points for each 1 percent of religious organizations formed in churches). 50

VI. SUNDAY SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

(100)

1. 20 points for each new one established. 50
2. 10 points for each old one re-established. 50

VII. MONTHS SUNDAY SCHOOL HELD

(50)

1. Average of 12 months gives perfect score. Score proportionately. 50

VIII. ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL

(100)

1. Score same as church attendance, 2 above. 100

IX. MAINTENANCE OF ACTIVE COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION

(50)

X. ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVE MINISTERIAL SOCIETY

(50)

COMMUNITY CLUBS

1,000 Points

I. ADULT COMMUNITY CLUBS

(450)

1. No. of school districts belonging to Community Clubs (5 points for each one percent of schools). 100
2. Well built and acceptable community program of work, for community or district, approved by State Agricultural agent. (5 points each separate group at work on a community program). 25
3. Percent of programs executed to satisfaction of judges (1 point for each one percent). 50
4. Percent club meetings held, 12 meetings a year to be the limit for credit. 100
5. Minimum attendance must be 10 adults (1-8th point for each person attending). 75
6. No. community picnics held, 10 points each. 100

II. COMMUNITY CLUB FINANCES

(175)

1. Amount of money spent as community groups for registered livestock, including poultry and eggs (1 point for each \$25.00). 75
2. Amount of money spent for farm improvement in these communities, such as buildings, fences, lime, phosphates, water and lighting systems, outside painting, white- and farm machinery and protection (1 point for each \$100). 100

III. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD

(275)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points). 75
2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person). 50
3. No. of entries (1-4th point for each). 50
4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each). 50
5. Attendance (1-8th point for each person). 50

IV. COUNTY AGENT

(100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county. 100
- If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

Three Houses for Sale

I have three modern five-room bungalows in Berea, with old fashioned fireplace, two large closets, front and back porches and pantry, which I am anxious to sell. Call on address

D. S. HENRY

Paris - - - - - Kentucky

Or **W. F. BROWN**, Berea, Kentucky
on the ground, who will show you.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women.
Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need,
and in remembrance of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
PEARL B. HOEVE, M.D., Physician
MISS ELIZABETH L. LEWIS, R.N., Superintendent
MISS LALLA ROBINSON, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Strike of Bituminous Miners Settled Temporarily and in Feeble Manner.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Negotiations Between Railway Executives and Shopmen Resumed—Violence by Strikers Exasperates the Public—France Ready to Enforce Sanctions Against Defaulting Germany.

By **EDWARD W. PICKARD**

ONE of our great strikes—that of the bituminous miners—was settled last week, partially, temporarily, and after a fashion. The agreement reached at Cleveland by the miners' officials and operators representing perhaps 60,000,000 tons annual production means there will be enough coal to get through the fall and winter, though conservation and rationing probably will be necessary. But the old wage scales and working conditions are to continue in effect until March 31, 1923, which means the high prices for coal that have prevailed for several years will be maintained by the dealers, if they can do it, and also that next April the disputes and probably the strike will begin all over again. To be sure, the agreement provides for the creation of machinery

to avert further strikes and to bring some order into the chaotic coal industry, but the public must not count too much on this.

Both the miners and the operators claim to have won a victory at Cleveland, the former because their wages and work conditions are unchanged, and the latter because the miners signed agreements with individual operators and also because the tribunals to be set up solve the issues revolving around the question of arbitration, which the miners oppose.

The agreements were with operators of all the bituminous states except Illinois and Indiana, but the prospects for resumption of mining in those two states also was excellent.

Already the coal profiteers are getting in their work. Senator Borah of Idaho called this to the attention of the federal fuel committee and announced his intention of seeking legislation to check them. At the same time Fuel Distributor Spencer asked the railroads to refrain from competitive bidding for coal, the result of which had been to force the price above the limit set by Secretary Hoover. It was stated in Washington that President Harding would ask congress to pass legislation giving the federal fuel committee legal powers to control the distribution and regulate the price of coal as a safeguard against hardship and profiteering. It is quite evident that unless the government does come to the rescue, the settlement of the coal strike will be an expensive thing for the consumer.

HIS final suggestion for settling the strike of railway shopmen having been rejected by the union, and only accepted by the railway executives with reservations, President Harding

(Continued on Page Seven)

BEREA COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 20

An Institution with a Changeless Task in Times of Change



Suitable Courses to Meet All Needs

COLLEGE (Standard)
NORMAL (Standard)
ACADEMY (Accredited)
VOCATIONAL (Professional)
FOUNDATION (Grades)

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS:

Religion, Music and
Extension Lectures

Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, is located on the border between the mountains and the Blue Grass. Has 140 able officers and instructors, draws to its campus 2500 students every year, a large number from every mountain state and a few from foreign countries.

The natural cost of living is low in this section, and good management gives a student the best education for ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR.

The College, controlled by no religious denomination, cooperates with all and provides religious exercises and education. Tobacco, liquor and the carrying of weapons are strictly forbidden. All students do some manual labor, for which they receive credit on their school bills.

Students are not invited who do not believe in Berea's principles.

EXPENSES

Cheaper than Staying at Home

Berea's friends have made it possible to provide an education at a low cost. All students do some manual labor which is credited to their school bills, while many earn much of their way. These low expenses are not secured by unworthy deprivations, but students live comfortably at these rates. Half day school for those who bring least money. All applicants must make room reservations in advance by a deposit of four dollars.

FALL TERM

	MEN	WOMEN
Incidental Fee for Term	\$6.00	\$6.00
Room (and Board for 7 weeks)	27.05	25.30
Amount due first of term	33.05	31.30
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	16.50	15.00

Total for Term \$49.55 \$46.30

NOTE—College Students add \$1.00 a term to incidental fee; Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1.00 a term from incidental fee.

Erskine Dale

Pioneer

by
John Fox, Jr.

Illustrated by R.H. Livingstone

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—To the Kentucky wilderness outpost commanded by Jerome Sanders, in the time immediately preceding the Revolution, comes a white boy fleeing from a tribe of Shawnee Indians whom he had been captured and adopted as a son of the chief, Kah-too. He is given shelter and aid in the favorable attention of Dave Vandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II.—The boy warns his new friends of the coming of a Shawnee war party. The fort is attacked, and only saved by the timely appearance of a party of Virginians. The leader of these is fatally wounded, but in his dying moments recognizes the fugitive youth as his son.

CHAPTER III.—At Red Oaks plantation on the James river, Virginia, Colonel Dale's home, the boy appears with a message for the "son of the slain," who after reading it introduces the bearer to his daughter, Barbara, as her cousin, Erskine Dale.

CHAPTER IV.—Erskine meets two other cousins, Harry Dale and Hugh Willoughby.

CHAPTER V.—Dueling rapiers on a wall at Red Oaks attract Erskine's attention. He takes his first fencing lesson from Hugh, Dave Vandell, at Williamsburg on business, visits Red Oaks.

CHAPTER VI.—At the county fair at Williamsburg Erskine meets a youth, Dane Grey, and there at once arises a distinct antagonism between them. Grey, in liquor, insults Erskine, and the latter, for the moment all Indian, draws his knife. Yandell disarms him. Ashamed of his conduct in the affair with Grey, Erskine leaves Red Oaks that night, to return to the wilderness. Yandell, with Harry and Hugh, who have been permitted to visit the Sanders fort, overtake him. At the plantation the boy had left a note in which he gave the property which is his as the son of Colonel Dale's older brother, to Barbara.

CHAPTER VII.—The party is met by three Shawnees, who bring news to Erskine (whose Indian name is White Arrow) that his foster father, Kah-too, is dying and desires him to come to the tribe and become its chief. After a brief visit to the fort Erskine goes to the tribe. He finds there a white woman and her half-breed daughter, Early Morn, and saves the woman from death. He tells Kah-too he is with the Americans against the British. An enemy, Crooked Lightning, overhears him.

CHAPTER VIII.—Kah-too sends Erskine to a council where British envoys meet Indian chiefs. Dane Grey is there, and the bitter feeling is intensified. Crooked Lightning denounces Erskine as a traitor and friend of the Americans. The youth escapes death by flight.

CHAPTER IX.—Reaching his tribe, Erskine finds his enemies have the upper hand. He is held as a prisoner, waiting only for the arrival of Crooked Lightning, to be burned at the stake. Early Morn releases him and he reaches Jerome Sanders' fort safely.

CHAPTER X

Straightway the lad sensed a curious change in the attitude of the garrison. The old warmth was absent. The atmosphere was charged with suspicion, hostility. Old Jerome was surly, his old playmates were distant. Only Dave, Mother Sanders and Lydia were unchanged. The predominant note was curiosity, and they started to ply him with questions, but Dave took him to a cabin, and Mother Sanders brought him something to eat.

"Had a pretty hard time," stated Dave. The boy nodded.

"I had only three bullets. Fredly went lame and I had to lead him. I couldn't eat cane and Fredly couldn't eat pheasant. I got one from a hawk," he explained. "What's the matter out there?"

"Nothing," said Dave, gruffly, and he made the boy go to sleep. His story came when all were around the fire at supper, and was listened to with eagerness. Again the boy felt the hostility and it made him resentful and haughty and his story brief and terse. Most fluid and sensitive natures have a chameleon quality, no matter what stratum of adamant is beneath. The boy was dressed like an Indian, he looked like one, and he had brought back, it seemed, the bearing of an Indian—his wildness and stoicism. He spoke like a chief in a council, and even in English his phrasing and metaphors belonged to the red man. No wonder they believed the stories they had heard of him—but there was shame in many faces and little doubt in any save one before he finished.

He had gone to see his foster-mother and his foster-father—old chief Kah-too, the Shawnee—because he had given his word. Kah-too thought he was dying and wanted him to be chief when the Great Spirit called. Kah-too had once saved his life, had been kind, and made him a son. That he could not forget. An evil prophet had come to the tribe and through his enemies, Crooked Lightning and Black Wolf, had gained much influence. They were to burn a captive white woman as a sacrifice. He had stayed to save her, to argue with old Kah-too, and carry the wampum and a talk to a big council with the British. He had made his talk and—escaped. He had gone back to his tribe, had been tried, and was to be burned at the stake. Again he had escaped with the help of the white woman and her daughter. The tribes had joined the British, and even then were planning an early attack on this very fort and all others.

The interest was tense and every

when the first breath of spring came, he mounted his horse, in spite of arguments and protestations, and set forth for Virginia on the wilderness trail.

He was going to John Clark, he said, but more than Clark and the war were drawing him to the outer world. What it was he hardly knew, for he was not yet much given to searching his heart or mind. He did know, however, that some strange force had long been working within him that was steadily growing stronger, was surging now like a flame and swinging him between strange moods of depression and exaltation. Perhaps it was but the spirit of spring in his heart, but with his mind's eye he was ever seeing at the end of his journey the face of his little cousin Barbara Dale.

A striking figure the lad made riding into the old capital one afternoon just before the sun sank behind the western woods. Students no longer wandered through the campus of William and Mary college. Only an occasional maid in silk and lace tripped along the street in high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings, and no coach and four was in sight. The governor's palace, in its great yard amid linden trees, was closed and deserted. My Lord Dunmore was long in sad flight, as Erskine later learned, but not in his coach with its six milk-white horses. But there was the bust of Sir Walter in front of Raleigh tavern, and there he drew up, before the steps where he was once night taking Dane Grey's life. A negro servant came forward to care for his horse, but a coal-black young giant leaped around the corner and seized the bridle with a welcoming cry:

"Marse Erskine! But I knowed firely fust." It was Ephraim, the groom who had brought out Barbara's ponies, who had turned the horse over to him for the race at the fair.

"I come from de plantation for ole marse," the boy explained. The host of the tavern heard and came down to give his welcome, for any Dale, no matter what his garb, could always have the best in that tavern. More than that, a bewigged solicitor, learning his name, presented himself with the cheerful news that he had quite a little sum of money that had been confided to his keeping by Colonel Dale for his nephew, Erskine. A strange deference seemed to be paid him by everybody, which was a grateful change from the suspicion he had left among his pioneer friends. The little tavern was thronged and the air charged with the spirit of war. Indeed, nothing else was talked. My Lord Dunmore had come to a sad and unbecoming end. He had stayed afar from the battlefield of Point Pleasant and had left stalwart General Lewis to fight Cornwallis and his braves alone. Later My Lady Dunmore and her sprightly daughters took refuge on a man-of-war—whether my lord soon followed them. His fleet ravaged the banks of the rivers and committed every outrage. His marines set fire to Norfolk, which was in ashes when he weighed anchor and sailed away to more depredations. When he entrenched himself on Gwynn's island, that same stalwart Lewis opened a heavy cannonade on fleet and island, and sent a ball through the indignant nobleman's flagship. Next day he saw a force making for the island in boats, and my lord spread all sail; and so back to merry England, and to Virginia no more. Meanwhile, Mr. Washington had reached Boston and washed his duties under the Cambridge elm. Several times during the talk Erskine had heard mentioned the name of Dane Grey, young Grey had been with Dunmore and not with Lewis at Point Pleasant, and had been conspicuous at the palace through much of the succeeding turmoil—the hint being his devotion to one of the daughters, since he was now an unquestioned loyalist.

Next morning Erskine rode forth along a sandy road, amidst the singing of birds and through a forest of day-shooting leaves, for Red Oaks on the James. He had forsworn Colonel Dale to secrecy as to the note he had left behind giving his birthright to his little cousin, Barbara, and he knew the confidence would be kept inviolate. At the boat landing he hitched his horse to the low-slung branch of an oak and took the path through tangled rose bushes and undergrowth along the bank of the river, halting where it would give him forth on the great, broad, grassy way that led to the house among the oaks. There was the sundial that had marked every sunny hour since he had been away. For a moment he stood there, and when he stepped into the open he shrank back hastily—a girl was coming through the opening of boxwood from the house—coming slowly, bareheaded, her hands clasped behind her, her eyes downward. His heart throbbed as he waited, throbbed the more when his ears caught even the soft tread of her little feet, and seemed to stop when she paused at the sundial, and as before searched the river with her eyes. And as before the song of negro oronsmen came over the yellow flood, growing stronger as they neared. Soon the girl fluttered a handkerchief and from the single passenger in the stern came an answering flutter of white and a glad cry. At the bend of the river the boat disappeared from Erskine's sight under the bank, and he watched the girl. How she had grown! Her slim figure had rounded and shot upward, and her white gown had dropped to her dainty ankles. Now her face was flushed and her eye flashed with excitement—it was no mere kinsman in that boat, and the boy's heart began to throb again—throb fiercely and with racking emotions that he had never known before. A fiery looking youth sprang up the landing steps, bowed gallantly over the

girl's hand, and the two turned up the path, the girl rosy with smiles and the youth bounding over her with a most protecting and tender air. It was Dane Grey, and the heart of the watcher turned mortal sick.

CHAPTER XI

A long time Erskine sat motionless, wondering what ailed him. He had never liked nor trusted Grey; he believed he would have trouble with him some day, but he had other enemies and he did not feel toward them as he did toward this dandy mincing up that beautiful broad path. With a little grunt he turned back along the path. Firely whinnied to him and nipped at him with playful restlessness as though eager to be on his way to the barn, and he stood awhile with one arm across his saddle. Once he reached upward to untie the reins, and with another grunt strode back and went rapidly up the path. Grey and Barbara had disappeared, but a tall youth who sat behind one of the big pillars saw him coming and rose, bewildered, but not for long. Each recognized the other swiftly, and Hugh came with stiff courtesy forward. Erskine smiled:

"You don't know me?" Hugh bowed.

"Quite well." The woodsman drew himself up with quick breath—paling without, flaming within—but before he could speak there was a quick step and an astonished cry within the hall and Harry sprang out.

"Erskine! Erskine!" he shouted, and he leaped down the steps with both hands outstretched. "You here! You—you old Indian—how did you get here?" He caught Erskine by both hands and then fell to shaking him by the shoulders. "Where's your horse?" And then he noticed the boy's pale and embarrassed face and his eyes shifting to Hugh, who stood, still cold, still courteous, and he checked some hot outburst at his lips.

"I'm glad you've come, and I'm glad you've come right now—where's your horse?"

"I left him hitched at the landing," Erskine had to answer, and Harry looked puzzled.

"The landing? Why, what—" He wheeled and shouted to a dandy:

"Put Master Erskine's horse in the barn and feed him." And he led Erskine within—to the same room where he had slept before, and poured out some water in a bowl.

"Take your time," he said, and he went back to the porch. Erskine could hear and see him through the latticed blinds.

"Hugh," said the lad in a low, cold voice, "I am host here, and if you don't like this you can take that path."

"You are right," was the answer; "but you wait until Uncle Harry gets home."

The matter was quite plain to Erskine within. The presence of Dane Grey made it plain, and as Erskine dipped both hands into the cold water he made up his mind to an understanding with that young gentleman that would be complete and final. And so he was ready when he and Harry were on the porch again and Barbara and Grey emerged from the rose bushes and came slowly up the path. Harry looked worried, but Erskine sat still, with a faint smile at his mouth and in his eyes. Barbara saw him first and she did not rush forward. Instead, she stopped, with wide eyes, a stifled cry, and lifting one hand toward her heart. Grey saw too, flushed rather painfully, and calmed himself. Erskine had sprung down the steps.

(To be continued)

Use Liniment

Detroit, Mich.—Liniment put into near beer to give it a "kick" is the cause of an increasing number of deaths in the Middle West, Charles A. Gregory, Federal Prohibition Director for Chicago, told a conference of prohibition officers from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin here. The conference is one of a series planned for various parts of the country this month. It was announced. These conferences, it was said, are the forerunners of a national conference to be conducted in Washington.

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RAIL LABOR BOARD SATISFIES HARDING

HE MAY ASK CONGRESS TO GIVE IT MORE POWER AND MOVE IT TO WASHINGTON.

WAITING FOR NEXT SESSION

Creation of Similar Body to Handle Questions of Wages in the Mining Industry May Be Urged Upon the Law Makers.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—The railroad labor board has done so well that President Harding intends to ask congress to enlarge its powers and to bring it from Chicago and locate it along side the interstate commerce commission here. The President believes the board should stand between the railroads and their employees in much the same way as the interstate commerce commission stands between the railroads and the shippers. Both organizations, of course, are presumed to represent the public while seeing that exact justice is done between employers and employees on the one hand and transportation companies and shippers on the other hand.

If the congress was not so far behind with its work the President would submit the recommendations which he has in mind during the present session, but he realizes as well as does the general public that the legislators are not in any mood to take on additional work at this time. And so the recommendations relating to the future of the labor board will probably not be presented until the regular session opens the first Monday in December. It is highly important, in the estimation of President Harding, that the labor board shall be brought to Washington. The transportation act located it in Chicago on the theory that out there it would be free to deal with the problems submitted to it. But the experiences of the last two years and a half have convinced the authorities here that the board should be a near neighbor of the interstate commerce commission, since the two bodies are dealing with problems that overlap.

Mine Labor Board Suggested.

The administration is now looking for a way to apply the labor board plan to the coal mining industry. It is not unlikely that the decision will be to ask the congress to create a permanent mine labor board. A constitutional question is involved. Some of the members of the President's cabinet believe it would be worth while to create a mine labor board with powers similar to those conferred on the railroad labor board, and leave it to the Supreme court to say whether the congress has exceeded its authority. A mine labor board, if created, would be composed of three members constituting the labor group, three members constituting the operators' group, and three members constituting the public group.

Under the legislation that is receiving consideration, the mine operators and the miners would, as a duty to the federal government, exert every reasonable effort and adopt every reasonable means to avoid any interruption in the operation of coal mines. The legislation would provide as does the transportation act that all disputes between operators and miners shall be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer. The general public, which after all, is always the real sufferer in industrial clashes, the representatives of the nation and of the state who are dealing with the present strike situation and even the employers and employees who are directly engaged in the strike, appear to see more clearly than they have ever seen before that a way must be found to prevent the recurrence of strikes that affect great public utilities.

Public Wants Industrial Peace.

President Harding and his advisers have made up their minds that the public is a good deal more interested in the establishment of permanent industrial peace than in tariff legislation, subsidy legislation, bonus legislation or any of the other topics that have been holding the attention of the congress for a year and a half. The President has said to callers within the last two or three days that he realizes for the first time in his public career the bitterness with which these industrial quarrels are carried on. For nearly a month he has been between the fires of employers, employees and publicists.

He has been criticized for not going fast enough in dealing with the two strikes, and for being too aggressive. Influential representatives of the political party, of which he is the titular head have expressed great dissatisfaction because he would not make use of federal troops unless a state called for them. Radical representatives of labor have said and are still saying that the administration is serving the employer. Many of the employers—railroad executives and mine operators—are extremely bitter because the President, as they assert, has shown too much sympathy for the cause of the employee. The country will, eventually, it is believed, realize that President Harding has from the

outset sought to bring about a just settlement of both strikes.

Qualified Men Get Diplomatic Posts.

An examination of the records of appointments of ambassadors, ministers, ministers resident and agents in the diplomatic service of the United States since March 4, 1921, made by the National Civil Service Reform league, seems to indicate that an earnest effort has been made to retain the services of men of experience and to appoint to diplomatic posts persons with qualifications in diplomacy.

Of the total of nine ambassadors appointed by this administration, the league finds that five are John W. Riddle, formerly ambassador to Russia; appointed ambassador to Argentina; Henry P. Fletcher, formerly ambassador to Mexico, appointed to Belgium; William M. Collier, formerly minister to Spain, appointed ambassador to Chile; Myron T. Herrick, re-appointed ambassador to France, and Cyrus E. Woods, formerly minister to Portugal, appointed ambassador to Spain. Besides these ambassadors appointed by President Harding, Edwin V. Morgan, who was appointed ambassador to Brazil by President Taft in 1912, has been retained by the present administration.

Out of a total of 30 ministers now serving in the diplomatic corps, six have had previous experience in the diplomatic service and eight are appointees of previous administrations retained by the present administration. Of these eight ministers six were promoted from the grade of secretary in the diplomatic service by President Wilson and retained by President Harding. One of the ministers given appointment by President Harding was promoted from the grade of secretary in the diplomatic service. This is Charles S. Wilson, minister to Bulgaria.

Good Record for a First Year.

Two agents and consuls general and one minister resident and consul general, in addition to 16 ministers and four ambassadors, made up a total of 23 appointments of persons without any previous experience.

While many of the 23 appointments made of persons without previous diplomatic experience operated as a recognition of political obligations, the evil of such appointments, the league says, is largely abated by the present administration and contrasts favorably with the records of the first year of the other administrations. For this record President Harding and Secretary Hughes are to be commended. President Harding is, furthermore, in the view of the league, deserving of commendation in that he selected for secretary of state a man of the highest qualifications and one devoted to the merit principle.

A still better showing is found, however, in turning to the consular service, where an unequal record of adherence to the merit system has been made. During the first 15 months of the administration of President Harding there has not been a single exception to the rules requiring appointments through examination in the consular service. The original appointments have all been made strictly in accordance with executive orders and the promotions in the service have been based more strictly than ever before upon an impartial determination of the relative efficiency of the officers in the service. The basis of the promotions made is a report of the relative merit of all the officers in the consular service prepared by a board of review showing the relative efficiency of the various officers.

Consular Showing Is Excellent.

Out of 102 appointments to posts in the consular service, 15 have been to the grade of consul, class 7 (the lowest grade), as the result of entrance examinations. The remaining 87 appointments of consuls and consuls general have constituted promotions of men all of them having an average of ten years' experience. The three consular inspectors whose appointments are included in this number entered the service after examination, one as student interpreter, another as consular assistant and the third as consul with previous experience as vice-consul not of career.

In the secretarial grades of the diplomatic service there have been a total of 38 appointments, 17 of which have been original appointments in the lowest class (class 4) through examination. The remaining 21 have been of four secretaries, class 1, with an average of 12 years' experience each, and ten secretaries of class 3, with an average of six years' experience each.

Among the recommendations made by the league's committee on foreign service perhaps the most important is that which urges that political considerations be entirely eliminated and that the merit principle be applied to appointments and promotions in the foreign service.

In the Beginning.

On the evening of the sixth day, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air and all the creeping things upon the earth assembled around a great stone table in the Garden of Eden. The occasion was a banquet in honor of Adam, who had just been created.

The table was loaded with vegetables and fruits of all kinds—excepting apples. After the repast, the mastodon, who because of his size had been appointed master of ceremonies, bellowed "Speech! speech!" The tumult subsided only when the guest of honor, blushing all over, rose and bowed.

"Vertebrates and invertebrates," he began, "this overwhelms me. I assure you I am absolutely unprepared—" And for once the old apology was sincere.—Life.

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me to get out?"

"You could begin life over again."

said the sympathetic prison visitor.

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the ivories for 20 years and begin
right where he left off, mum?"

"I suppose not."

"Neither could a burglar."

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12½ lbs. best Cane Sugar	100
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per 100 lbs.	430
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Try it, per sack	115
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A good grey enamel 14 qt. Dish Pan	50
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Partridge Lard, per lb.	17
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Gault House Coffee, per lb.	40
It is steel cut.	
Calumet Baking Powder with cook book, per can	30
Two cans for	55
Economy Blend Coffee (the quality will please you), per lb.	35
Three lbs. for	100

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Berea, Ky.

Local PageNews of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.M. G. Tudor, Mrs. Tudor and three
children, of Lexington, Mrs. Saxton,
of New York, and Vertner Saxton of
Chicago, were dinner guests at the
home of James W. Stephens last
Saturday.Mrs. R. H. Smith, who was operat-
ed on in Pattie Clay Hospital some
time ago, was sufficiently recovered
to return to her home in Berea, Tues-
day. Her friends are glad to see her
home again.O. L. Gabbard and his two nieces,
Miss Fannie and Marie Soper, have
been visiting relatives in Paris, Ind.,
for the past two weeks.Mrs. Better Blythe, from Wilbur-
force, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs.
Frank Bush.T. B. Stephenson and son, Jay,
with little Pearl Mae, are spending
the week at Willow Shoals, Lee
county. This is the old home of the
Stephensons and he was called there
in the interest of the farm which he
still owns.Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong have
announced the arrival of a little boy
on Monday, August 21. He has been
christened Troy.Mrs. Curtis Huff and little daugh-
ter, Betty, returned home Tuesday
from Guysborough, Nova Scotia,
where they have been spending the
summer with Mrs. Huff's parents and
friends. Enroute she stopped for a
week's visit with her sister in Cleve-
land, and also spent another week
with a sister in Boston. She reports
very cold weather in Nova Scotia,
and says that she is glad to be back
in Berea again.Mrs. Everett Brookshire, of Little
Rock, Ark., who is visiting her
mother and brother at Fleming
Griffith's on Jackson street, has gone
to Virginia to visit her other broth-
ers.Prof. Everett L. Dix, who has been
sick at his home for some time, is
reported to be improving.We are sorry to report that Mark
Settle, who has been sick for some
time on Center street, is no better.
It would be a great kindness if those
who have children near him would
do their best to keep down the noise,
especially the pulling of little wag-
ons on the sidewalk, we are told, an-
noys him.Most of the members of the Vet-
erans' Bureau of Berea are spending
their vacation, which began last Sat-
urday, with relatives "back home,"
fishin' and huntin'.Mrs. Nettie Mann and son, Russell,
of Cleveland, are making their an-
nual visit with her sisters, Mrs. Gay
and Mrs. Spink, and brother, C. H.
Burdette, and families. They came
from Cleveland as far as Cincinnati
by auto with Maggie Van Winkle and
son, who are visiting her daughter,
Elizabeth, at that place.It is reported that Mrs. Sallie Bur-
dette, who has been seriously ill at
the Robinson Hospital the past week,
is somewhat improved.Mr. Bond and family, who have
been making a visit in the East, re-
turned to Berea yesterday.Rev. W. R. Hunt has rented the
property recently purchased and im-
proved by Benton Fielder on Jack-
son street, and has moved into same.Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Trosper, who
expected to leave Berea this week for
a place near Versailles, Ky., where
they will teach next year, were de-
layed owing to the fact that Dewey
was taken sick last Sunday and has
been unable to be out. He is better
today.John Harrison and daughter, Mae,
returned Sunday after a pleasant
visit with Mr. Harrison's son, How-
ard, in Powell county.Mrs. N. C. Hirschy has returned
from an extended visit in the state
of Ohio.E. L. Feese has sold his property
on Center street and contemplates
on leaving Berea.Obert Richardson and family have
moved into the property on Center
street, which they purchased some
time ago from Mrs. Dean, and are
making various improvements.**GOING SOUTH**Something of passing interest to
Bereans is the fact that during the
last week more than forty automob-
iles have been driven thru Berea in
transit from factories to dealers.
This is one indication that Southern
money is still going east, also that
roads are not impassable and that
one industry is not dependent upon
freight traffic.**WEST END AND VICINITY**Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stowe, of Rich-
mond, Ind., are visiting D. N. Welch.
Dr. McGuire and family are in
Beattyville this week.Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davidson are
attending the London Fair this week.Mrs. James and her visitors at-
tended the Lexington Fair Tuesday.Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark are in
Irvine visiting his brother.Mr. Treadway returned to Heidel-
berg the first of the week.Miss Joyce Hoskins of Lexington
is visiting her mother.Herman Coffey, of Drip Rock, is
visiting Dewey Lamb at West Union.Mr. and Mrs. Joe Parsons visited
her mother at Alcorn last week.Miss Ethel Parsons spent the week-
end with her grandmother.J. W. Purkey was in Richmond
Saturday and returned with a new
truck.Miss Eula Meniffee has returned
home, after a long visit at Wildie.Miss Mildred McCreary spent the
week-end with the Misses McDaniel.The Slate Lick Sunday-school has
moved to the West Union school
house and will meet there Sunday af-
ternoons.Miss Effie Humphrey has been
visiting her aunt at Slate Lick.**A PICNIC WORTH WHILE**The Sunday School of Scaffold took
an outing Sunday, August 13th, in the
form of a picnic at Malory Springs.Everyone gathered at the school-
house about eight o'clock, Sunday
morning. Wagons were the means
of transportation from there and it
took ten of them to take everything
and everybody. The route going
was thru Narrow Gap, and return-
ing was by way of Pilot Knob church.Dinner was served on the grass in
a long line, and when everything was
ready, what a sight! Everything
eatable was to be found. Word had
previously been given out that each
family was to bring enough for them-
selves and a little more. Well they
did, for it looked as tho each had
brought along enough for themselves
and all the rest. After all possible
damage was done to the dinner by
those present, a like number could
have come in and still plenty of eats
could have been found to satisfy
many a hungry mouth. Fried chick-
en seemed to be most in evidence,
with cakes and pies a close second.Twenty-one cakes were counted and
sampled by Mr. Strong. It was not
reported just how many chickens he
counted and sampled, but it was
rumored he found some ten or a doz-
en gizzards and disposed of them in
one fashion or other. After dinner
Sunday-school was held on the
grounds with one hundred and five
in attendance, with a collection of
\$2.70. It was quite a wonderful re-
cord indeed. One hundred and twenty
came to the picnic and 103 reported
in classes.Short excursions to the hills fol-
lowed Sunday-school, the others rest-
ed or enjoyed themselves as they saw
fit until about 4:30 p. m., when all
left feeling better for the day they
had spent in God's great out of
doors.**READY TO DO YOUR WORK**Rivers & Hubbard have moved to
their new building on Short street
and are now ready to do your work
in shoe repairing and harness mak-
ing. (ntf)**Hint on Dancing.**She—You should change your style
of dancing a little.
He—In what way?
She—You might occasionally step on
my left foot.—Irish Independent.**A Delicate Child.**"Do you mean to say you have had
a bath already?"
"No, mamma, the tub was all full,
a fly fell in, then I was just simply
disgusted."—Life.**For Sale**One 4-room bungalow,
recently built. Modern
equipment. Water and
lights. At a bargain.

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TATE—CRAIGJ. Earl Tate and Miss Esther Ne-
la Craig were united in marriage on
August 18th, 10:30 a. m., by the Rev.
Fred F. Brown, pastor of the First
Baptist Church of Knoxville, Tenn.,
in the parlor of the private home of
Dr. Brown.Mr. Tate is a native of Perry county,
Ky., (P. O. Daisy, Ky.), and later
his father moved to Appalachia, Va.,
which is now his present home and
from which place he came to Berea
to school in 1907. He began in the
sixth grade and graduated from the
four-year Normal course in 1915.
He then spent two years in Berea
College, finishing the B.Ped course
in 1917. He spent the present sum-
mer school here receiving his life cer-
tificate, and expects to return next
summer to continue his course for
A.B. in education. Mr. Tate was a
worker for the Y. M. C. A. during
the World War. He was postmaster
at Appalachia, Va., before coming to
Berea the last time.Miss Craig is a native of Alabama.
She is the only child of Mr. and Mrs.
D. A. Craig, of Imboden, Va. She
completed the eighth grade in Vir-
ginia in 1919. She has been in Be-
rea two years, completing the Home
Economic Course in June, 1922.
She took Normal work during the
present summer school.They are spending their honeymoon
in Knoxville, Tenn., and visiting
home folks in Virginia. They will
return to Hitchens, Carter county,
Ky., the first of September, where
Mr. Tate will be principal of the
high school and Mrs. Tate will teach
the third and fourth grades.They are nice young people and
are loved and respected by all who
know them. We trust that they will
do some good work in Hitchens and
elsewhere. We regret their leaving
Berea, but all friends must part.**ELAM—SHIPMAN**E. Howard Elam and Gertrude
Shipman were quietly married at the
bride's home church in Henderson-
ville, N. C., a few days ago.Shortly after the wedding the
couple left for an extended honey-
moon. They will go thru Virginia,
and from Norfolk up the Atlantic to
New York, from there to Albany and
up the Hudson to Buffalo. They will
see Niagara Falls, and from there will
go home to Crossville, Tenn., via
Cincinnati and Nashville.Mr. Elam was for two years in-
structor in the Vocational School of
Berea College, and Miss Shipman
was connected with the institution
for several years, both as a student
and worker. Both have many
friends in Berea who wish for them
the best that life can give.**KINCAID—FORMAN**We have received announcement
of the marriage on August 15 of
William Bradley Kincaid to Arma
Alene Forman.Mr. Kincaid was for several years
a student in Berea, and Miss Forman
was an instructor in the Music De-
partment. Both were beautiful sing-
ers, and took leading parts in the
opera Martha given here last spring.We have heard that they will make
their home in Ashland, Ky., where
Mr. Kincaid has accepted a position
as field secretary for the Y. M. C.
A.They have fond good wishes from
many friends.That wise old Scotchman, George
MacDonald once said: "I begin to
suspect that the common transactions
of life are the most sacred channels
for the spread of the heavenly leav-
en."**Classified Advertisements****TWO OR THREE FURNISHED
ROOMS** up stairs for light house-
keeping. Apply Mrs. Mollie Parks,
Chestnut street, near Postoffice.**HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING**
Attachment, works on any sewing
machine, easily adjusted. Price
\$2.50 with full instructions. Ori-
ental Novelty Co., Box 11, Corpus
Christi, Texas. p9**NOTICE**Anyone having claims against the
estate of Mrs. Mary M. Burdette, de-
ceased, must present same to me,
properly verified, before September
5, 1922, or they will be void. J. T.
Cornelison, Admr. (p9)**FOR SALE**Eight-room house in good con-
dition. Has water and electric lights.
On good residence street and has
large yard, garden, chicken pen and
house, good barn and also has sev-
eral bearing fruit trees. Near pub-
lic school and about ten minutes
walk from Berea College. Conve-
nient to postoffice, depot, bank and
stores.

C. E. Campbell

Phone 226.

Small Accountsare always welcomed here no less than larger
ones, for most large accounts were small ones
once.Whatever the nature or the volume of your
banking business, when you bring it to The
Berea National Bank you are assured of uni-
formly courteous and helpful service, and of
that additional security which results from our
MEMBERSHIP in the FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM.Let us help you make your small account
a large one.**Berea National Bank**

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA

KENTUCKY

AGAIN I SAYThat we do not cobble shoes. We have the best
equipment coupled with our experience and workmanship
which terms us as mechanics NOT COBBLERS.Compare our work with that of others and you will
agree with us in this: "It's not so much how much you
pay, it's what you get for what you pay."

First class work for those who care.

See **THOMA**

Short Street

Berea, Kentucky

FOR SALEWe have for sale a two-story building, store-
room on first floor with five good living rooms
above, equipped with light, water, and toilet.
This is one of the best locations in Berea for
business. If you are looking for a business
place with living-rooms in connection we have
now in our hands for sale the best business
corner in Berea.

Call on or write

DEAN & HERNDON

Berea

Kentucky

For SaleOur farm consisting of 100 acres 1½ miles east of
Kingston on Dreyfus pike. This farm is well fenced
with wire; new 8 room dwelling; good barn; well
watered, and most all in grass. If you are looking
for a farm on the pike in a good community, near
churches, stores and schools, we have it and the price
is right.**TERMS TO SUIT THE PURCHASER**We are going to sell this place to someone within
the next 90 days to settle up a partnership.

Call on or write

L. C. POWELL
Berea, Ky.**J. C. POWELL**
Richmond, Ky.**W. F. KIDD**

Dealer in

REAL ESTATE

Berea

Kentucky

Robinson Hospital

Berea, Ky.

Rates for private room
with board and care

\$1.50 to \$3.57 per day

\$10.50 to \$25.00 per week

Not Customary."That's a big sum of money to en-
trust to a mere boy. Why don't you
send an armed guard with him so he
won't be held up?""I suppose I ought to, but I hate to
seem eccentric."**The Poor Lover.**He had exhausted the weather as a
subject of conversation. He eyed his
frayed hat as he turned it self-con-
sciously on his knee.
"It's about wore out," he apologized.
"Why don't you wear it out?" she
asked pointedly.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertisers: Representative, The American Press Association.

Revolver Lawlessness

Some weeks ago we prepared an editorial on "Pistols and Civilization," which brought from friends who live in the heart of the mountains comments that are worth consideration. The laxity with which the law against carrying revolvers is being enforced in Kentucky, and the whole United States so far as that is concerned, is nothing short of a crime against civilization.

It is a recognized fact that life among so-called respectable people in the United States is to be as valueless as common goods and chattels. We are the greatest lawbreakers in the world, and until we mend our ways as regards the sanctity of law and the rights of citizens, our idealism will count for nothing among the peoples of the world. The daily press a few days ago carried an item of news from France that should be of interest to true American citizens. A Frenchman was guillotined last week for a train holdup which, according to the news item, was the first that had occurred in the Republic of France for seventy-five years. To cut off a man's head for robbing a train would be unthinkable in this country, but on the other hand, robbing a train is almost unthinkable in France. We love our courts, in fact, we love everything that is American, whether it is right or wrong. That is loyalty, but blind love leads many a good man into the ditch. There are whole sections in the United States where law is absolutely ignored. And yet we say that this is God's country, that it was predestined from the foundation of the world to lead the peoples of the world out of darkness into the light. We, church members, will shun jury service because we do not want to be "mixed up" with the courts. We politicians would bar any endeavor to enforce the law to the bitter end for fear of losing a certain constituency. We social separatists do not concern ourselves about the crimes that are occurring among people of a different social class. There are many flagrant violations of the law that should be handled roughly, but to undertake such a program would so completely upset all precedent in official circles as to make it an impossible task.

We must begin with the types of lawlessness that are most in evidence, and to our way of thinking the carrying of revolvers is the germ of the most hideous crimes that take place in our civilization. And what state could afford to be the pioneer in a campaign against the carrying of weapons more than Kentucky? —Kentucky, the renowned state of thick hip pockets and slick pistols; the illustrious state of keen eyes and agile "trigger fingers." To be sure, it would take from us a certain tragic romance that glides the head lines of books and magazines and newspapers, but it would insure life, happiness and fewer widows and orphans. If such a law had been in practice the awful catastrophe of the Clayhole precinct in Breathitt county on last election day would have been avoided and the eight widows and forty six orphans that are living in one small community as the result of ten minutes revolver play would not today be a sad reality. To visit the widows, mothers and sisters that today live in one community would convince any rational American that any law whatever placed upon the statute books that would prevent the recurrence of such an affair would be justifiable.

Will we in Kentucky continue to let hundreds of citizens have their lives snuffed out in a few moments because of the carrying of deadly weapons? Life imprisonment is not too great a sentence to impose on any man who carries a weapon without legal authority. The same penalty should be imposed on the man who sells one except to the person who has legal authority.

Cannot we continue to have comments from readers of The Citizen on the subject of carrying concealed weapons. Before we can properly be christened true followers of the Prince of Peace we must clean house and drive out the criminals from among us.

A MODERN PARODY

By Alton Baker

(Lexington Herald)

O, Thou, by whose dread will I thrive,
Who keep'st my businesses alive
And hearest me when I do pray
For skill and power
To rob my friends, hear what I say
In this dark hour!

Thou knowest well I used to hold
A glorious place, and how I told
The people what to do, and how
They did my will,
But as thou seest, some mock me now
And some rebel.

It breaks my heart that my good face
That I had trained to tricks of grace
And saintly aspect, should appear
A mask of glass
To hide my blackness, and men sneer
When I do pass.

Thou knowest well who laid this cross
Upon thy servant who was boss,
And ruled the church with such success
By cash and guile,
And now I pray thee, aid and bless
Me yet a while.

Mark Thou, the man that I do hate,
I pray against him soon and late
That Thou afflict him worse than Job
From head to heel,
And send him forth around the globe
To beg or steal.

I curse the day that preacher came
To load thy servant down with
shame,—

He won't preach what I tell him to,
And calls me "crook,"
And goes to work and proves it true
By rule and book.

O, let the tongues of slander smite
This man to earth, and in my sight
O, bow his head in shame and grief
And bitter woe

Till all men join to brand him "thief,"
Where e'er he go.

O, send him naked thru the land
Beset by foes on every hand,
While I retain my lofty place
And thrive again

A hypocrite with sanctity face,
Amen, Amen!

BILL

Bill never won a great renown,
He never piled up scads of gold;
His name will not go thundering
down

The ages as a hero bold;
He lived a quite little life

Here by the common dusty way
Away from scenes of mighty strife,

And seldom had a thing to say.
But Bill was always drifting by

With cheerful joy upon his lips,
And happy laughter in his eye,

Hand open for glad comradeships;
The children loved him for his smile,

And listened for his kindly song,
They didn't mind his lack of style,

Nor sneer because his legs were
long.

So softly did he come and go,
Folks hardly knew that he was here,

He never knew the spot-light's glow,
He did not dent the atmosphere

With overpowering wads of thought;
But now that he has passed away

The simple joy of his kindness
wrought

Is like a prayer around the day.

THE ROYAL TITLE

When baby lips are pressed to mine,
And baby hands are in my hair,

And baby eyes are all a-shine,
My heart forgets all worldly care;

And in the harbor of a dream
That fades not on the dying day,

I find life's holiest comforts gleam
About the hour of baby play.

I envy not the rich and great,
I would not trade with any king;

My cabin is of royal state
The while I hear my baby sing;

I have no wealth, I have no fame,
But I am greatly proud and glad

To own an even nobler name:
I am a happy youngster's dad.

Under Difficulties.

"Does your wife object to your
smoking?"

"No," replied Mr. Meekton; "but she
takes a great deal of the pleasure out
of it by compelling me to sit in front
of the geraniums and blow all the
smoke on them to kill the insects."

RAGWEED AND HAY FEVER

As I return to Berea after a two months sojourn in a clean, neatly kept little town just about the size of Berea, my first impression is that unfavorable one caused by rank growth of weeds, not only in vacant lots, but along the streets and sidewalk, next to buildings, in back yards and even in the cemetery. Today a friend hailed me as I was walking thru the campus, and as he approached me he said, "Well, doctor —hh-f-f-m-z-z—I've got the hay fever again." And as I happened at that instant to catch a view over his shoulder, I saw growing, not fifty feet distant, a large patch of rag weeds five or six feet in height. Some say it is just the hot weather and dust, but it is really the pollen of such weeds as rag-weed, jimson, burdock, thistle, cockle-burr and of many others that burden the air and is borne into every breathing space in the town that is responsible for hay fever.

These growing weeds should be declared a nuisance. The U. S. public health service recommends for all towns and villages in the country ordinances making it an offense to permit the growth of such weeds in vacant lots or elsewhere within the town limits at least.

Such an ordinance has greatly diminished the incidence of hay fever, as has been proved in Chicago where such an ordinance has been in effect since 1917. Following is the ordinance as it stands: "Any person who so controls a vacant lot, either as owner, lessee, agent or otherwise, who shall suffer or permit the growth of weeds or grass thereon contrary to the provisions of Section one hereof, or who shall refuse or neglect to cut or cause to be cut such weeds or grass within five days after being notified to do so by the Commissioner of Health, who is hereby designated as the officer who shall enforce the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and a separate and distinct offense shall be regarded as committed each day that such growth of weeds or grass is permitted to remain on such lot after the expiration of the notice given by the Commissioner of Health."

Section three also provides that in case of failure to comply with the above, the Commissioner of Health may cause the weeds to be cut and charge expense thereof to person who controls the lot.

The hay fever season is already well advanced, and it is too late to take any compulsory measures, nor should they be necessary. A proper appreciation of the importance of ridding ourselves of a nuisance, being both a menace to health and unsightly in appearance should "do the work." Each property owner or tenant by clearing up his premises will set the example, and it should not be long before the neglected place would be the exception.

Dr. H. Dudley

PROF. H. T. COLESTOCK'S LECTURE

On Monday morning Professor Colestock gave his last lecture to the Summer School, in the College Chapel. His subject, "The Relation of the Strong and the Weak," was an important one and was handled in a masterly way. Tracing up the history of the race, he showed how this has always been the greatest question. In early times it was solved by the strong enslaving the weak. In the Middle Ages it was solved by the weak gathering around the strong in the Feudal System, on a basis of land ownership by the lords. In the modern industrial and commercial age the strong are in control of the capital and are the directors of industry. The relatively weak serve them for a wage, but are now organized to protect themselves and conflicts occur. The problem of the weak and the strong has never been solved. It is not now solved.

There is only one solution and that is the one set forth by the far-seeing religious teacher about two thousand years ago when He said that the "strong must serve the weak." Wherever tried, even in a partial way, that has always worked. Whether we will or not, the gospel truth must be applied to industrial relations. Unless it is we are drifting into a revolution in which the weak will destroy the strong, a revolution worse than any that has yet occurred.

Professor Colestock has lectured to the Summer School every Monday morning during the ten week term. His lectures have been strong, well worked out, interesting and suggestive. True to history and the modern thought, his lectures ring with a deep moral tone. All of the lectures have been good, but this one is exceptional and worthy of wide delivery. He will always be welcomed in Berea.

SANITATION

Pity Poor Pharaoh—"The Land Stank"

My thoughts are dark. They are murderous. They are black—black as the blackness of the bottom of a crooked mine at midnight in the dark of the moon. This awful mood drives me to write of a modern parallel to ancient peril: The Murrian of frogs in Egypt and the "Land Stank." For Pharaoh's pitiable plight is now paralleled by flies, filth and foul odors.

You all know the animal's whole Latin name is *Frommiktomushand-fromthattoworse*. I speak of the common housefly. Consider him. He is evidently married. He is a polygamist. He knows naught of birth control. Beside him the skeeter is a saint, the cootie a friend, and the chigger a blazing badge of honor. No bed bug will abide him. No cockroach will befriend him. The spider, when he has eaten him will disgorge his vitals for very shame. He is the fly.

The fly is a ponderer, a thief, a sneak, a reprobate. He is a scab. He rises early, and his perversity of spirit makes him promenade the ceiling by candlelight. He is a murderer. He has killed more men than all the Machination of man. He has dug more graves than all the horrors of war.

Society has blackballed him. He will not go. He is an unfit associate for man or beast. He is characterless, brainless, and heartless. Yet he lives on.

He is perverse—irreparably so. Follow him thru the day. He arises early and blinks his myriad-cased bi-peepers at his monarchy where dearth, death, disease and decay prevail. He dandles his hair with microbe-eaten paws. His cereal he gets in the stable. He filches his milk from the baby. He dines with the rich and desserts on a dung hill. He walks barefoot in the daintiest of foods.

The fly is the pest of the beast and mortal enemy of man. He assists the surgeon and officiates at funerals. He is a fiend who robs the mother of her babe. He is a coward who couches. He is a ghoul who feasts on the fallen. Carrion is his food, defilement his joy, death his delight.

In each of his six legs is the kick of death, in his wings the strength of a dragon. Nine lives he has. Nine days he lives and begets a million poor kin. He is a Judas, a vampire, a ghoul—unwanted, unloved, uninvited, ubiquitous. Swat that fly.

Ye city fathers in solemn conclave met have decried the stronghold of the fly. Ye foul outhouses must go. An worthy medico has demitted from the high office of pre-server of the public health. This fundless job has the city dods laid upon another, begoggled and wise. The good work will go on. The inspector will get you if you don't watch out. Clean up or put up. Sing a song o' tanglefoot.

A household full o' flies.
They bite the kiddies from head to foot.

And then the baby cries.

Now put the screens all in their place.

And dig a septic tank—

For if you don't you'll bring disgrace

And a shortage at your bank.

C. D. LEWIS SCIENCE CLUB

Did you know that the progeny from one wintered-cover female house-fly during a season, if unharmed, amounts to over 5,000,000,000 flies? These flies placed end to end would reach over 304 times around the earth. This is assuming that all eggs hatch and all flies live and all the female flies lay eggs. Fortunately for us this is not so. There are a great many things preventing the hatching of eggs and the full development of the flies. Flies cannot breed without some dirty, filthy place. Clean up your filth. Flies live only a few weeks, three or six.

Can you distinguish a male grasshopper, cricket or katydid from the female by hearing it hallow? That is easy. If you hear one hallow, you may know it is a male because female grasshoppers, crickets and katydids are dumb.

With the closing of school this week a vacation of about four weeks begins. The Science Club will postpone further activities until school opens in September. When school opens again the club will be greatly increased. So you may expect some lively work from us then. Send your questions in now if you wish. They will be taken up as soon as school opens.

It Even's Up Matters.

Papa—What are you doing, Anna?

Anna—Writing a letter to Cousin Albert.

Papa—But you're not able to write yet, dear.

Anna—It doesn't matter, papa. Albert can't read, anyway.

THE MAN WHO QUILTS

The man who quilts has a brain and hand as good as the next but he lacks sand That would make him stick with courage stout

To whatever he tackles and fight it out. He starts with a rush and solemn vow That he'll soon be showing the other how;

Then something new strikes his roving eye. And the task is left for the bye and bye. No man is beaten until he gives in; Hard luck can't stand against a cheerful grin.

The man who fails needs a better excuse Than the quitter's whining. "What's the use?"

For the man who quilts lets his chances slip Just because he's too lazy to keep his grip.

The man who sticks goes ahead with a shout. While the man who quilts joins the "down and out."

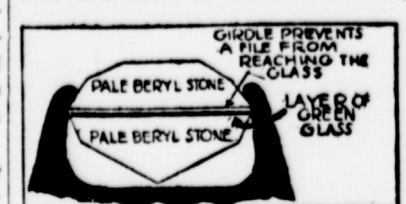
—The Grit.

HOW EMERALDS ARE "FAKED"

Imitation Frequently Put on the Market, and the Fraud is Not Easy to Detect.

Frauds are often perpetrated in the sale of emeralds. Two blocks of beryl crystal are cemented around a layer of green glass.

Beryl has the same weight, hardness and luster as the true emerald.



Showing the Deception.

as well as almost an identity of composition. The glass is mounted under the girdle, and it is almost impossible to detect the fraud until the gem is unset.

Whence the "Kee-Wee."

During the late war officers in the army air service were classified as flying officers or ground officers, the latter being used for administrative work and for all other duties not actually requiring flight. Much jealousy existed at some fields between the flyers and the non-flyers.

It was a naturalist among the flyers who aptly expressed for his fellows a title fitting their mortal enemies. He dubbed the ground officers as "Kee-Wees." The name spread, yet few know the reason for the title. It was while looking up the word "aptitude" in the dictionary that an air service officer stumbled on the right dope: "Apteryx"—A bird native of New Zealand without wings or tail. Cannot fly; called by natives, "Kee-wee."

Is She?

A young Southerner, very pretty and charming, is teaching in Hibbing, Minn. She had carefully explained to her youngsters the use of the interrogation point. "For tomorrow," she told them, "I want each of you to bring in a question. Don't bring something ordinary, but find something interesting."

Tomorrow and its questions came. Some of them were good and others were impossible. One small fellow, a youngster with rosy cheeks and sparkly eyes, waved his hand wildly. The teacher called on him. He stood erect, to the very height of his tiny stature, and read: "Is any girl safe?"

The Spoon.

The first spoon was the palm of the hand. Afterward people used shells they got at the seashore. Then they thought of fitting handles on shells. Though spoons were used ages ago in ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, it was a long time before they were used in the west of Europe. So late as the Fifteenth century the highest form of the spoon was the shell with the handle. But by the time Louis XV reigned in France the modern daintily decorated spoon was used.

New Observatory Opens.

The municipal observatory at Des Moines, Ia., which is said to be the only municipal observatory in the world, is open to the public. The observatory building is to be equipped by Drake university with an eight-inch equatorial telescope. It is to be under the control of the university and open to the public at least three times a week, and at any other time when occasion may warrant.

Improved Automobile Timer.

On a certain popular light automobile the standard timer in connection with the motor has four wires, two of which, being next to the fan belt, are soon damaged by it. In order to avoid this, a new timer has been brought out that has only two wires on the side, and that is away from the belt.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A New Religion.

A new theology in England called the Mystic Evolution Society of Ealing contends that creation is controlled by 21 psychic forces, and that all matter was created out of light. The members of the society declare that they are able to fix the wave lengths of all the different elements in the proportion of light.

Motor Fuel From Weeds.

Prof. Mailhe Toulouse believes that thousands of common weeds can be made to yield petrol containing large percentages of benzene and toluene. His process also produces a gas said to have developed 20,000 heat calories, which alone would pay for the necessary plant installation. —Scientific American.

Constance Binney



Among the charming "movie" stars is handsome Constance Binney. She has been seen in many pictures and her splendid work is appreciated by her countless admirers. This is one of Miss Binney's latest pictures.

THE RIGHT THING at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

THE TELEPHONE

REMEMBER the telephone!

For what is the use of our wonderful modern civilization if we don't take advantage of all its conveniences? And that is just what the telephone is—a convenience.

Yet for the sake of saving five or ten or twenty cents, sometimes, some of us ignore the existence of the telephone, and cause thereby untold worry to our family and our friends.

For instance, you have told your family that you will be home at four o'clock to take a little motor trip before dinner. You are delayed at the office, and know you won't be able to get home until seven. Telephone them, and put their minds at rest about the change of your plans. Or you are delayed by a block on the subway or street car line on the way to a friend's house for a luncheon engagement. Telephone her, instead of arriving three-quarters of an hour late, full of apologies. Or perhaps you take a taxi to the station to catch a train to a friend's house for a week-end visit. The taxi is caught in a traffic jam and you miss the train. Telephone, so that the friend who is expecting you won't wait anxiously for your train to arrive.

It is a far better thing to use the telephone to explain away worries and doubts and misunderstandings than to use it as a means of disseminating neighborhood gossip. (Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

WHY? DO SERVANTS WEAR LIVERY

AS MIGHT be deduced from the fact that the word "livery" is of French origin—derived from the verb "livrer," "to deliver"—the custom of clothing servants in a uniform started in France where it was the habit of the early French kings to give clothes to their servants. Because these outfits were given or delivered free of charge, the uniforms were spoken of as "liveres" and the custom gradually spread until all of the nobility and even some of the gentry were clothing their servants. As a means of differentiating between the servants of various houses, the uniforms were made of contrasting colors and varying styles, and the French verb, when translated into English, became "livery."

In England, however, the term has had a number of meanings. During the reign of Edward IV, for example, it appears to have been synonymous with "badge," because this mark of service consisted of a crest or coat-of-arms worn upon the left sleeve—much as the men of the American expeditionary force wore an arm-badger or insignia to designate the regiment to which they belonged. Like other uniforms, the servants' livery gradually became standardized and today there is far less latitude in the choice of servants' clothing of this kind than there was in the Middle Ages. (Copyright by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

POULTRY EXHIBIT—BEREA

Saturday, August 26, 1922

All the Rhode Island Red Breeders of Madison and Rockcastle counties are invited to exhibit poultry with the Berea Rhode Island Red Poultry Association next Saturday for the purpose of making the selection of the standard breed to be exhibited at the State Fair in September.

Last year the Berea Rhode Island Red Poultry Association won second place at the State Fair. This Association is made up of members from Rockcastle and Madison counties. This year we want to take first place at the State Fair, and with the cooperation of all of the Rhode Island breeders with the Association, we will make first place.

Next Saturday a selection of 32 birds will be made from the exhibit to be sent to the State Fair in September. We are anxious to have first place, and we request a good exhibit of birds next Saturday so as to make a first class selection. Mr. Smith, one of our Poultry Specialists from State College of Agriculture, will be at Berea to make the selection.

All the people who bring birds, bring dinner. This is customary, and we want to keep it a custom. This dinner is one of the most enjoyable dinners, because we always have CHICKEN and most of the time "Reds."

All who are interested in poultry should visit the exhibit in Berea and look the birds over. This exhibit is worthy of the attention of all who are interested in better poultry production.

HORSEBACK TOUR OF CLUB MEMBERS TO ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Fourteen club members, horseback, with County Agent, made a tour thru Rockcastle county Monday, August 21, stopping at the following places: F. O. Clark's fruit farm, Davis Branch, Royal Oak, Red Cliff and Conway Junior Agricultural Clubs and W. T. Hick's farm.

At F. O. Clark's fruit farm, pruning, spraying, cultivation and fertilization of orchards were discussed. At each of the Junior Clubs the boys were introduced and a sketch of work by Madison County clubs given by County Agent. Royal Oak and Conway clubs greeted the visitors with club yells and songs.

The party arrived at W. T. Hick's at 12:45. Mr. Hicks had the table ready for the party dinner to be spread with, hot coffee, butter milk and real cold spring water. The party accepted Mrs. Hicks' hospitality with all the appreciation that could come from a crowd of tired, hungry, thirsty, dirty boys, who had ridden 15 miles in the dust without water. Horses were watered and ate while the party enjoyed the spread.

After dinner (no time being wasted) Mrs. Hicks called her fine flock of Rhode Island Reds out for the boys to look over. Her flock is headed by \$15 roosters. She also showed

the boys her pure bred Collie dogs.

Mr. Hicks and his boys took great pains in showing us the Shorthorn cattle and selecting three of the finest cows and three young bulls out of his herd for the boys to score and place them as to first, second and third. When Mr. Hicks announced the best in each ring, the boys rejoiced. Mr. Hicks talked to the boys about cattle in general, breeding, etc. On leaving the farm, the club boys gave a rousing yell for "Hicks."

The party reached Berea at 5:45. After watering horses and giving a club yell, the boys returned to their homes.

This horseback tour was enjoyed by all, and another is being planned for two days trip thru Rockcastle county. The Madison county boys were glad to get acquainted with Rockcastle county boys and girls.

Rockcastle county clubs are planning a horseback tour thru Madison in the near future.

COVER THAT FIELD

Nothing will pay bigger dividends than the sowing of cover crops which will hold the soil and save valuable fertility. Even the gardeners on high priced land are using carefully selected cover crops to hold the soil and give it some additional fertility. The following article from the Southern Agriculturist shows the value of these cover crops:

The automobile has caused a grave shortage of stable manure among gardeners. In the past these thrifty men hauled manure from the livery and private stables in Louisville the whole year. Their high-priced land could be kept in a high state of cultivation by a liberal use of manure and the turning under of crops of rye.

These men are now experimenting with rapid growing legume cover crops. They must have both humus and an abundance of cheap nitrogen if they are to continue to grow fine potatoes, onions and other vegetables. Last autumn about 200 acres were sown with a mixture of crimson clover, hairy vetch and sweet clover as a demonstration. This mixture was made up of 10 pounds of vetch, 10 pounds of crimson clover and 5 pounds of sweet clover per acre all carefully inoculated.

The last of April the writer visited with F. E. Merriman, county agent, a ten acre demonstration plot of this mixture on the farm of Mr. T. B. Miller at Medora. The field was sown during the first few days of last October. This was late sowing for crimson clover in this latitude, but the field was exquisite.

The party was interested in the heavy mass of green manure which would soon be turned under the soil. The party was also interested in what might have been happening to the roots of these inoculated legumes. A big vigorous plant of hairy vetch was dug up for inspection. Its roots showed such a mass of nodules, they were taken to the pump for a careful bath. As the earth was washed away great clusters of nodules could be seen. One cluster close

to the surface was as large as an ordinary marble.

If these quick-growing legumes in an open winter can make such a magnificent growth, they are worth sowing each season. To be certain of having a cover crop no matter what the winter might be, rye could be added to the mixture. With such a mixture, the wise farmer would hold his soil during the bad winter months. With such a green crop, he might do some grazing with hogs or sheep. With such a tangle of fertility, he would be certain to give his land an abundance of humus and nitrogen in the cheapest and best form.

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAMS

Madison County Junior Livestock Judging Teams spent Saturday with County Agent Spence judging livestock. They met at the County Agent's office Saturday morning and were given instructions for livestock judging before leaving the office. The forenoon was spent at the College Farm scoring hogs. In the afternoon they visited Jake Herndon, Jr.'s, farm to score sheep and cattle. They returned to Berea late in the afternoon and the teams furnished a watermelon treat.

Whites Station team won first place in scoring the highest number of points, also for team being at each meeting scheduled.

The county team will be selected this week to represent the county at the State Fair in judging livestock. Watch The Citizen to find out who the lucky team is that gets to go to the State Fair.

SWIFT PRODUCE REVIEW

The supply of cream delivered to creameries during the week was smaller than last week, and has resulted in higher prices being paid for butterfat and butter. The consumption is ahead of last year. It is not expected at this time that importations will be heavy.

Egg receipts are lighter and there is a continued good demand for eggs. To secure best prices, eggs should be gathered daily, kept in a cool place and marketed frequently.

The volume of poultry moving is sufficient for current use; in fact, there has been a little surplus of dressed chickens and broilers this week, resulting in some decline in price.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 66½¢@67¢; No. 3 white 65½¢@66¢; No. 3 yellow 66½¢@67¢; No. 4 white 64½¢@65¢; No. 4 yellow 65½¢@66¢; No. 2 mixed 64½¢@65¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.09@1.11; No. 3 \$1.06@1.08; No. 4 \$1.02@1.05.

Oats—No. 2 white 35¢@36¢; No. 3 34¢@35¢; No. 2 mixed 34¢@35¢; No. 3 mixed 32¢@33¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Dairy fancy 28¢; packing stock No. 1, 25¢; packing stock No. 2, 18¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 26¢; firsts 23¢; ordinary firsts 18¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 22¢@24¢; fowls 4 lbs and over 20¢; under 4 lbs 17¢; roosters 12½¢.

Live Stock

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@8.50; fair to good \$6.00@8; common to fair \$4.00@6.00; heifers good to choice \$8@9.00; fair to good \$6@8; common to fair \$4.00@6; cows good to choice \$5.00@6; canners \$1.50@2.25; stock steers \$5.50@6.50; stock heifers \$4.00@5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$11.50@12; fair to good \$9@11.50; common and large \$5@8.50.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4@5.50; fair to good \$3@4; common \$1@2; lambs good to choice \$13.50@14.50; fair to good \$9.50@13.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.00@9.25; choice packers and butchers \$9.25@9.50; medium \$9.50@9.75; common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@6.50; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$6@8.00.

Lefever

New Lefever Nitro-Special only \$29.00

O. K'ed and purchased in quantities by the U. S. Navy. Well finished, considering the price. Built to shoot right and stand as much use as the most expensive gun. Most durable lock ever put in a gun—first lock fired over 77,000 times.

Every gun profited with an extreme load. A standard gun built only in 20-ga. 28 in., 16-ga. 28 in. and 12-ga. 28 and 30 in. with 14 in. stock and about 27 in. drop. A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London. Lefever has stood for service and durability for over 50 years. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. M. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

LESSON FOR AUGUST 27

NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER

LESSON TEXT—Neh. 1:1-11. GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—Jam. 5:16.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 32:30-35; 1 Sam. 7:9-11; Matt. 9:37, 38; Acts 1:12-14; Eph. 3:14-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Nehemiah Talking to God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Prayer of the King's Cupbearer.

ADULT TOPIC—Nehemiah and Senior Topic—Prayer as a Preparation for All Undertakings.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Prayer and Power.

I. Nehemiah Learns of the Distress of the Captives (vv. 1-3).

1. When (v. 1). Twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes (2:1).

The month Chislev corresponds to our December. It was while performing his duty as cupbearer to the Persian king. While in this important position there entered into his heart a desire to honor God and do good to his people. A young man can be true to God in any position in life if he sets his heart on Jesus Christ and communes with Him by prayer and study of God's word. A man may be elevated to a high position, prosper in business, and yet live a life unspotted from the world.

2. By Whom (v. 2). His brother Hanani and certain men of Judah brought him the news. His inquiry shows that though he was prosperous he did not forget his unfortunate brethren. We should never let our success and well-being shut out sympathy for the oppressed and suffering.

3. The Nature of the Distress (v. 3). The wall of Jerusalem was broken down. Its gates were burned with fire and the remnant of the captives were in great affliction and reproach.

II. Nehemiah's Sorrow (v. 4). The news of his brethren's distress greatly moved Nehemiah. He sat down and wept and mourned several days. He fasted and prayed before God. God's people are so essentially one that the affliction and shame of the one is the affliction and shame of all. No one will ever do much to help a distressed people who does not deeply feel their desolation. Nehemiah's sorrow was not the kind that says "I pity you" and goes on in ways of selfishness without making an effort to help. True pity expresses itself in an effort to help.

III. Nehemiah's Prayer (vv. 5-11). He knew where to go for help. He took the matter upon his heart to God in prayer. The first and best way to help others is to pray for them. Nehemiah did not merely pray; he left his place at the Persian court and journeyed to Jerusalem and took hold with his own hands. Our prayers and tears must be translated into definite action if we would be of real help to others.

Note the characteristics of this prayer.

1. Its Worshipful Spirit (v. 5). He recognized God as the great and terrible One, the Lord God of heaven. True prayer shows that spirit of worship.

2. Its Ground (v. 5). It was on the ground of covenant relation that He besought God. On this ground all who are in Christ Jesus can come and plead before God.

3. It Was Persistent (v. 6). He prayed day and night. God is pleased when His servants are persistent in their pleadings with Him. Those who understand the covenant relation will be importunate in their petitions.

4. It Was Accompanied by Confession of Sin (vv. 6, 7). In this confession he mentioned definitely his sin (v. 7). We should specify the sins which we have committed. Most people when praying are too general in their confessions.

5. He Pleads God's Promises (vv. 8, 9). In our praying we should remind God of His own words. It is when His words abide in us that we can intelligently pray (John 15:17). If we would be successful in our praying we should fill our minds with God's promises.

6. He Pleads Relationship (v. 10). He reminds God that they were His children by redemption. Those who are in Christ are God's children by redemption through His precious blood. The child has a claim upon its father. God's children have a claim upon Him.

7. It Was Intercessory Prayer (v. 11). With intense earnestness he definitely prayed that God would give him favor before the king in order that he might be enabled to help his people. The king's favor was needed in order to enable him to help his brethren. God is able to move the heart of a heathen king and thus further His own cause by means of the prayer of a humble servant.

The Cunning Man.

A cunning man overreaches no one half as much as himself.—H. W. Beecher.

God's Love.

Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—1 John 3:1.

The Fool.

To be a man's fool is bad enough; but the vain man is everybody's.—Penn.

THE ORACLES

My sister, no doubt many times in thy life has thou been admonished to be "thine own sweet self." But I say unto thee, the originators of that ancient maxim: Don't be sharp; don't be flat; just be natural," wert lacking in that keener perception with which all women who achieve husbands art blessed. Yea, verily, thou shouldst be thine own sweet self—but with a sugar coating.

If thou "doest" thy locks in curl papers, pretend that the wave in thy tresses is natural, otherwise wilt thou have no desire to steal from thee a tiny curl that he may cherish next his heart. For, truly, there is no romance in a kid curler or a piece of twisted newspaper.

Whatever thy little foibles, hug them to thyself, for woe unto the woman who telleth a man everything that she knoweth, or thinketh or doeth.

Far back in those dim, dark ages when there wert no writings on the art of winning a husband, a silly damsel took it upon herself to be perfectly frank. She didst believe that all her thoughts and actions, past, present and future, should be like unto an open book wherein all might read what transpireth. Much didst she theorize upon the advisability of being absolutely truthful, and the more she didst ponder thereon the more taken was she with the idea.

For "see," she didst say unto all who would listen, "I shall be a rarity among women; I will not deceive, neither directly nor indirectly, and all men will fall on their faces and worship me."

Then there chanced along a young man, and he wert much taken with the damsel's trim figure and roseleaf complexion and many wert the whispered words of adoration. Then didst the maiden take the bull by the horns.

"Poo-poo," didst she say as she dived into her reticule, "why for make such a fuss over something that cometh out of the drug store? I will grant thee that this rouge looketh more natural than the common or garden varieties but it costeth, and then, tho I do say so myself, I am an artist at applying it."

And nothing daunted, the damsel proceedeth: "Dost know there is a tendency in my family to grow like a meal bag? Tho my figure is mine own, I do eschew all rich food for fear there wilt soon be too much of it."

And the young man wert shocked into silence.

And to this day the damsel sitteth and twirlth her thumbs and waiteth for a wooer who wilt have the temerity to stick to her thru too much truth and trouble.

Yea, be not a liar in thy dealings with men, but the oracle has spoken. Adieu.

—K. Y. Wayfarer

Gaged.

Mrs. Crawford I don't see how she's going to benefit by having her husband sent to jail.

Mrs. Crabshaw—She admits that she won't get any money out of him, but she'll have the satisfaction of knowing where he is nights.



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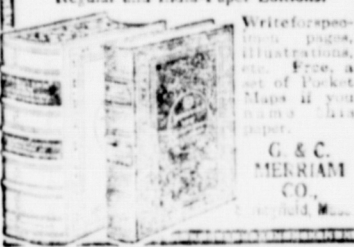
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NOTICE OF ELECTION OF BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

To our Members:

The annual election for delegates who will choose district directors of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association will be held between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday, September 16, 1922. Each member of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association is entitled to one vote by ballot for such delegates.

Candidates for delegates will be nominated in mass meetings to be held in the courthouses of all counties in the Burley district on Saturday, September 2, 1922, at 2 o'clock p. m. Twice as many candidates as the county may elect as delegates are to be nominated, and each county is entitled to one delegate for each million pounds or majority fraction of a million pounds of tobacco of the 1921 crop delivered to the Association. In counties in which the amount delivered to the Association falls below a million pounds such county shall elect one delegate, who shall have such fraction of a vote as the amount of tobacco of the 1921 crop delivered to the Association may be to a million pounds.

Growers who may not be able to attend the election September 16, may vote by mail or send their ballots to the election officers and such ballots so voted must reach the election officers between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., September 16th. If sent after 4 o'clock on the day of the election they cannot be counted in the result.

Delegates elected in the various counties will meet Monday, September 18, 1922, at the courthouse in that county of each district which delivered the largest amount of tobacco to the Association of the crop of 1921 and will there organize by the election of chairman and secretary and proceed to elect a director for said district to serve for the ensuing year.

Every member of the Association is urged to attend the mass meeting in his county September 2, to nominate delegates and the election September 16, at which delegates will be chosen.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association.

JAMES C. STONE, President and General Manager
H. LEE EARLEY, Secretary and Treasurer

MORE EGGS

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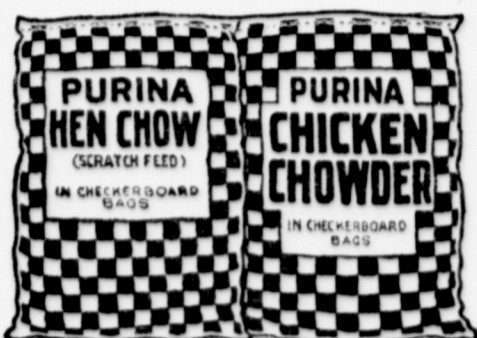
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JACKSON COUNTY

Drip Rock

Drip Rock, Aug. 19.—We are having hot and dry weather here at present.—Rev. F. M. Cox filled his appointment at Drip Rock Baptist church Saturday and Sunday. A large crowd was out to hear him both days; also there were two additions to the church. They were Miss Mary Henderson and Miss Maggie Edwards. They will be baptized Sunday, August 27, at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. W. H. Anderson also preached at Drip Rock Sunday night to a large crowd.—Bob Clark, Tom Cox, John P. Cox, Dan Alcorn, and Roy B. Williams attended county court at Irvine Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Isaacs, Hazel Isaacs and Arlie Eversole took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Williams Sunday.—Quite a crowd attended the speaking at Drip Rock school house Tuesday, August 15, at 7:30 p. m., and everybody enjoyed the addresses which were delivered by W. R. Reynolds and P. M. Frey. J. E. Sparkman gave a short talk at the close of the service. They have arranged to hold a community club meeting at Drip Rock school house Friday, August 25, at 3 o'clock p. m. Dan Alcorn, Sr., was elected superintendent of the club and Miss Olla Laihart secretary.—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cox visited Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Alcorn, Sr., Sunday after church.—Mrs. Claude Lynch of Red House, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned home. She was accompanied home by Vernon Lakes of this place.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Aug. 17.—We are having some real hot weather now, and are needing rain very badly. Corn crops are burning up. We have had two county agents to speak at our school at Long Branch, August 17, who were very able speakers, and organized a community club to be held next Thursday night. So we hope to see a large crowd present.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith made a business trip to Berea Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ebb Rose of Estill county visited Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Azbill over Saturday and Sunday.—Carlos, Delos and Rollie Azbill left for Franklin, O., last Thursday.—Hernel Engle and father returned home from Middletown, O., recently; also Clint Abrams returned from Connersville, Ind., last Saturday, where he has been employed.—Charley Navel's family is visiting relatives here from Franklin, O.—Hurrah for the new pike that is to be built thru Jackson and Madison counties, and I don't think we people of Jackson county can give our officers enough praise for the good work they have done to get this pike thru.

Carico

Carico, Aug. 20.—We are having some of the driest weather in these parts. Growing crops are suffering badly.—Mrs. Ollie Brewer of Hamilton, O., is planning on going home next Saturday.—Our singing school is doing fine at Flat Top with Geo. Thomas as teacher.—There was a box supper in the interest of the church house at Flat Top on the 26th night of this month. Boys, all come.—Work is good in these parts owing to the great strike; every man has a good job at present.—Protracted meeting will begin at Flat Top church house on the first Sunday in September by Bro. Rose and others. All come as Bro. Rose is a good talker.—The ladies of these parts are canning fruit like there was never going to be any more soon.—John Sumner's little son cut his foot very badly by tramping on glass the other day.—Water is getting very scarce in here for drinking and stock.—Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas and two daughters stayed all night Saturday night with Sam Roberts and family. We are very sorry to hear of Phee Hillard losing one of his eyes.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Aug. 18.—There have been a series of meetings going on at Walnut Grove, conducted by the holy rollers, but closed Sunday; will continue at Royal Oak for the present week.—The little son, Burney, of W. T. Bowman, got his arm broken at school a few days ago scuffling with another boy.—T. H. Hunt of Nathanton had two sheep shot for last Saturday, the 12th inst.—Robert J. Bowman was the lucky man to get the most of the meat.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seville of Atlanta, Ky., was at our place recently in the interest of the Seville high school at Seville,

Ky.—The pie supper at Spivey, conducted by John Turner, was a success Saturday night. Pies went as high as \$2.10.—Jonathan Bicknell has gone to Lexington to work in the tobacco for a few weeks.—R. Morris' saw-mill is in operation.—The doctrine advocated by the holy rollers Sunday at Walnut Grove for people who belong to the churches to abandon them is not the spirit Jesus possessed. It seems to me the spirit that is of Christ would bid me to remain in the church in obedience to the command where He said, "Come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and I will receive you. The spirit Jesus possessed was the call for sinners to repentance instead of trying to get people who have confessed Christ out of the churches. Jesus came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance. The presumption is men ought to be acquainted with Christ before they undertake to teach His word.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, Aug. 21.—Everything is awfully dry here now and crops are suffering for want of rain.—Huston Wilson's wife and baby, who have been visiting friends and relatives in Bell county for a considerable time, are back home again and Huston is all smiles.—Irvin Wilson, who has been a regular soldier for twenty odd years, is off on a furlough and is visiting his brother, J. C. Wilson.—Nathanton Centers and family of Pineville, Ky., and Mrs. Jane Willard of Crab Orchard were dinner guests of J. C. Wilson last Sunday.—G. C. Carson and wife and two little boys, Joco and Kenneth were visitors at Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins' last Sunday.—W. M. Davis was a guest of John Elam last Sunday.—Several from this place attended church at Beech Grove last Sunday.—Henry Tankersley and Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins attended church at Turkey Town last Sunday, where Rev. Hutchins gave his two Bible lectures, and they both report a good time.—T. J. Stigall is building a tobacco barn.—Tom Ballard is building a nice house on the land that he recently bought from C. T. VanHook.—There was a box supper at Harmony school house last Saturday night which was a success and very greatly enjoyed.—J. C. Wilson sold a nice bunch of lambs to Wilson & Wilson for 9 cents per pound.—Everything here is pretty quiet at present.—In the moonshining and bootlegging business will keep you informed if any new developments are made. Our sheriff, Mr. Robinson, will sure go after 'em without gloves on. Keep that up, Mr. Robinson, the good people are sure with you, so here's looking and hoping and praying for a dry state, a dry nation and a dry world. So let every Christian and lover of temperance say "so mote it be."

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Aug. 20.—We are still having dry weather in this vicinity. Crops are looking very bad for the need of rain.—Rev. Lewis Van Winkle finished up a very successful revival here at Clear Creek and has gone to Clover Bottom to begin another revival. During the meeting here he had good attendance, also good behavior. There were nine new members added to the church.—Mr. and Mrs. John Carter of Kingstown were visiting Mrs. Carter's aunt, Mrs. W. S. Shearer, Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Woods, on August 21st, a fine boy, named Douglas Olmstead. Miss Winnie and Lela Coffey were the guests of Hilda and Edna Payne Sunday.—Davis Branch school was surprised Monday when Mr. Spence and a number of club members from Madison county visited the Davis Branch club and gave some "good old club yells." We wish them back again in the near future.—R. T. Abney made a business trip to Big Hill Tuesday.—A large crowd from Scaffold Cane attended church at Clear Creek Sunday.—The truuant officer of Rockcastle gave a talk at Davis Branch Monday.—Miss Ida Owens, who is teaching at Johnetta, visited her sister, Mrs. J. C. Pennington, Saturday night and Sunday.

Wildie

Wildie, Aug. 21.—Miss Myrtle Garrison of Hamilton, O., is visiting relatives here.—Uncle Harrison Brannaman is very sick.—Rev. Peels of Nicholasville filled his regular appointment here Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Par-

sons and little daughter, Helen Freida, of Berea spent Sunday with Mrs. Parson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dotson.—Mrs. Freeman Ketrone, who was taken suddenly ill last week, is reported some better.—Joe Brannaman of Berea is with his brother, Harrison Brannaman.—G. W. Sigmon spent Saturday night with his son Bradley at Berea.—Miss Christine Griffith and brothers, Marshal and Lee, of Hamilton, O., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Albert Fish.—J. R. Dotson is at Berea this week with his daughters, Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Gadd.—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Coffey's baby has the whooping cough.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Sigmon of Berea are with homefolks this week.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 21.—The continual lamentations concerning the railroad strike and the protracted drouth are heard on every side, but remember, ye chronic grumblers, that we have the infallible promise that "seed time and harvest shall never fail."—Arch Flannery, teacher of physical training in Battle Creek schools, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flannery, of this section. He motored from Michigan, accompanied by Lelia Flannery, who has spent a vacation there.—Friends and relatives of Mrs. Meredith Gabbard (nee Lou Flannery, of Middletown, O.) were very much surprised to learn of the arrival of a fine baby boy at their home July 15th, named Meredith Wendell Gabbard.—Green Mainous and John Roberts of Major, Owsley county, are visiting relatives in this section.—The community was shocked by the sudden death of Mack Johnson, one of our most estimable and prominent citizens. A large concourse of friends and relatives attended the funeral at his home Sunday afternoon, August 20th. Services conducted by Rev. Baker, pastor of Christian Church at Berea. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and are assured that they need not sorrow as those having no hope, but can look forward to a happy reunion in the Great Beyond.—Quite a number from this section are planning to attend the Blue Grass Fair.—The saw-mill has left this section after having an output of many thousand feet of lumber, thereby stimulating building industry to a marked degree.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Aug. 21.—School begins at the Estridge school house today with Miss Edna Jackson as teacher.—The farmers are cutting and housing their tobacco and making ready to cut corn.—The holiness people are holding a revival at the Possum Kingdom church house.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Prather and son visited relatives here Sunday.—Mrs. Hal Burdette visited her mother in Berea Saturday.—G. W. Settles of Berea spent Sunday with friends here.—John B. Payne of Berea spent last Saturday night with relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Botkins spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker.—Miss Grant of Berea is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Huff.

Slate Lick

Slate Lick, Aug. 20.—We are having hot days and cold nights at present and needing rain badly. Crops are burning up.—School has been going on for the past two weeks, yet there are lots of children out. Now is the time they should go, as it will almost be impossible for little ones to get there in bad weather.—Our Sunday-school will meet Sunday at West Union school house, as winter is coming and we have no house at Slate Lick and will soon need shelter. We hope to have a house there some time in the future as it is needed badly for school as well as Sunday-school.—Mrs. Snyder entertained Sunday the following: Mrs. Boone Hindron and family, Miss Beulah Hindron, Forest March and family. All report a good time.—Chas. McCord and family returned to their home in Paris after a three weeks visit at Slate Lick.—H. J. Parks and family spent the day at his brother's Sunday.—Tipton Cooper of Berea visited W. D. Parks Sunday.—Lonnie Gillion of Livingston called to see his aunt, Mrs. Pennington, last week.

Panola

Panola, Aug. 22.—Miss Pocahontas Pace of Knob Lick is visiting her uncle, Willie Robinson, of Dreyfus.—Leonard Shift, of Germantown, O., died on the 20th, and his remains were brought back here, his former home, and interred near his children.—Wis Johnson and family of Wallacetown spent the week-end with the family of his son-in-law, George Richardson, on the Elliott place.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Cox and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beecham Thomas Sunday.—Mrs.

Chester Powell has been quite ill.—Mrs. Eugenia Hunter and daughter, Vina Brown, were afternoon guests of Mrs. C. M. Rawlings, Sunday.—Pattie Wells of Richmond was the week-end guest of Merle and Beulah Wilson.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Kindred and Mr. and Mrs. Elby Revis and families of Edgar, Ill., started home yesterday, after a week's visit with relatives. It had been several years since their last visit to their old Kentucky home. They have prospered in their western homes.—Onalie Chrisman is still quite ill with typhoid.—Shelt White has returned to his home near Lexington, after a visit with Wilgus Hunter.—Thomas Kindred is visiting relatives in Lexington and attending the Blue Grass Fair.

NEWS REVIEW (Continued from Page Two)

lost nearly all the wonderful patience with which he has been dealing with that problem.

On Friday the President laid the whole matter before congress. After declaring the right of employer and employee alike to conduct their business must be recognized, he said he was "resolved to use all the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work." He said the Esch-Cummings act was inadequate and recommended action to make the railway labor board's decisions "enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike."

He scored severely the strikers for their acts of brutality and their contempt for law, and announced his intention to invoke laws, civil and criminal forbidding conspiracies hindering interstate commerce and requiring safety in railway service.

The President asserted a national investigation of the coal industry was necessary and recommended a federal commission to advise as to fair wages and conditions.

In discussing coal the President referred to what he termed the "shocking crime at Herrin, Ill., which so recently shamed and horrified the country," and added the incident was "butchery of human beings outright in madness."

WARNINGS of brotherhood officials that alleged faulty equipment and the employment of armed guards would result in many sporadic strikes of members of their unions were fully justified. Engineers, firemen and trainmen in numerous instances abandoned their trains and service, especially in the Far West, was badly crippled. Passengers were marooned for days in small towns in the desert regions and women, children and invalids suffered greatly from heat and lack of milk and food. In some cases the sending of relief trains was prevented or delayed by the strikers. The government, the railway heads and the entire American public were thoroughly exasperated by these methods, and the brotherhood chiefs, realizing the great mistake they were making, ordered them back to work. The heads of the "big four" still insist that equipment is so degenerated that the lives of the trainmen are endangered, and they were pleased to read that President Har-

ding had written to chairman McNamara of the interstate commerce commission insisting that the federal laws relating to inspection of rolling stock and safety appliances must be strictly enforced, regardless of the public inconvenience which might ensue.

As for the employment of armed guards, the striking shopmen and their sympathizers have by their actions destroyed completely the argument of the unions. They have mobbed, killed and maimed many nonunion shop workers in most cowardly fashion; they have set fire to shops; they have torn up tracks, they have bombed trains, and they have blown up at least one railway bridge. Wherever railway property and workers are not well protected by armed guards or state troops, acts of violence are perpetrated. Over and over again, in scores of places, the striking shopmen are proving themselves to be brutes and cowards. Their only excuse—if it be an excuse—lies in the statement of Attorney General Daugherty that Red agitators and I. W. W. leaders are exceedingly active in fomenting troubles.

IN ACCORDANCE with its arranged plan, the senate voted Saturday on the tariff bill devised by its committee on finance, accepting it by a fair majority, and the measure is now in conference. During the final days of debate several important amendments were adopted, one of them authorizing the establishment of foreign trade zones in American ports where foreign goods may be brought in without payment of duty to be stored, exhibited, mixed with domestic products and re-exported. Logs of fir, spruce, cedar and western hemlock were transferred to the free list, and so were scientific instruments for educational purposes. The Democrats failed to get a reduction of the rates on aluminum, and Senator Harrell (Rep., Okla.) lost his fight for duties on crude petroleum and fuel oil.

MISSISSIPPI Democrats staged a pretty contest Tuesday in their senatorial primaries. The real fight was between former Senator James K. Vardaman and Hubert D. Stephens. A third contestant was Miss Belle Kearney, but that was enough to prevent Vardaman from getting the required majority; he received over a thousand more than Stephens. Under the state law it is necessary to hold a second primary on September 5 to determine which of the two men shall be the nominee. Some time ago former President Wilson stated that he hoped Vardaman would not be sent to Washington again.

UNABLE or unwilling to recede from the position he had taken regarding Germany's failure to pay, Poincare returned to Paris and the allied conference in London broke up without result unless it be the momentous one of a rupture of the treaty of Versailles. The French premier summoned his cabinet and it unqualifiedly endorsed all he had done and said in London. It also decided the government was competent to handle the situation without convening parliament, unless conditions become much worse. Though fully prepared to put into force the French sanctions against Germany, the cabinet decided to await the action of the reparations commission concerning a moratorium.

Germany meanwhile defaulted in the war debts due on Tuesday, declaring in a note to the allies that this was due to the demand for foreign currency to pay for urgently needed necessities of life and to the fall in the value of the mark. The reparations commission was trying to devise some way of tiding over the situation until November or December when, it believes, another meeting of the allied premiers will have to be held to consider the whole question of German debt and finances and the interrelated war debts.

The break-up of the London conference caused another great decline in the value of the mark, and at the same time came a series of farm strikes throughout the country led by the communists and seriously threatening the harvests. Chancellor Wirth, in a statement to press correspondents, said:

"Germany cannot pay in gold. Ten million gold marks, paid this week, were drawn from money set apart to buy wheat this month. The first duty of the German government is to give bread to our sinking people."

"In Austria, which is less densely populated than Germany, the authority of the state has been endangered. Germany is now heading under full sail into parallel conditions. What can France gain from her policy? Our inability to pay in gold will be followed by inability to pay in anything. What comes after that is not politics—it is social revolution. We of the German republic have restored harmony in central Europe, where formerly an entire upheaval threatened. We are today sitting at the deathbed of our work."

THOUGH expected for some time, the death of Lord Northcliffe, the famous British journalist and leading publicist of the world, came as a real shock. America feels the loss only less than Great Britain, for he was often in this country, knew thoroughly its people and its ideals and was the greatest force in the promotion of close friendly relations between the two nations. His power in British politics was tremendous, and there is no one to fill his place. Viscount Northcliffe was buried in Westminster Abbey Thursday with all the honors that could be bestowed. Eminent persons, including many ambassadors, filled the edifice and the humbler folk thronged the streets outside.

IRISH insurgents, having been almost totally routed in the South, broke into renewed activity in the North and among other exploits captured Dundalk in a surprise attack. But they were unable to hold the place more than a few days. When the regulars recaptured it they took hundreds of prisoners. Regular riverboat service has been re-established between Cork and Queenstown and normal conditions almost restored in that district. The Marconi radio station at Clifden on the coast north of Galway has been rescued from the rebels.

The new Irish Free State lost one of its wisest and strongest supports in the death of Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann, on August 12. Irish and English alike mourned him and his funeral in Dublin was the occasion of a very remarkable demonstration.

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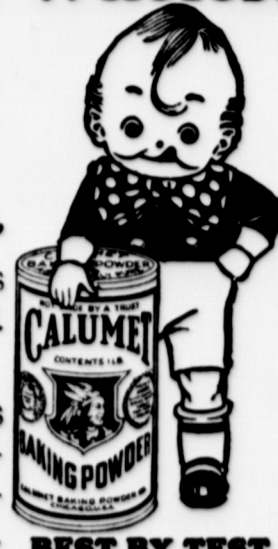
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NINE COUNTIES IN ACHIEVEMENT RACE

Cooperation the Key Word—No Slackers

The Citizen has not, up to this time, been able to secure definite reports from all of the nine counties that have entered the Eastern Kentucky Achievement Contest, tho we are informed thru the Extension Department of Berea College that the work in each of the counties is progressing and that the program is being heartily supported by the officers and leaders of these various counties.

We are publishing reports from Jackson and Breathitt counties and also a letter in this issue from the County School Superintendent and the Agricultural Agent of Owsley.

Jackson County

On Tuesday of last week, August 15, five groups composed of leading citizens of Jackson county and men from outside set out to organize the various school districts of the county into working units for the purpose of putting over the improvements listed in the Eastern Kentucky achievement program. Definite plans had been made for this organization work. Each group had been assigned a definite section to work out and the citizens of each community had been notified of the time and place of their meeting. With very few exceptions, each meeting was well attended and the interest in this movement shown by people of Jackson county is extremely gratifying.

Sixty communities were visited during last week, and of these about fifty-five were definitely organized and in many of them work along numerous lines of improvement had already begun.

The movement in Jackson county is receiving the unselfish endorsement and support of the county's officials and leading citizens, both men and women. Among those who were out last week boosting this movement were: Sheriff T. Lainhart, J. F. Boggs, Fred Wilson, Judge C. P. Moore, Dr. W. B. Hornsby, County School Superintendent Walter Creech, and County Agent Walker Reynolds.

The entire county is entering into this progressive movement with enthusiasm and determination.

Breathitt County

Breathitt county has been organized into five communities, with an organization officer at the head of each community's activities.

Judge O. H. Pallard, a lawyer, and one of Breathitt's most prominent and public-spirited gentlemen, is the county chairman; Mrs. Cora M. Cox, county tax assessor, is secretary; Dr. Luther Back is the health officer and chairman of the county sanitation

committee; R. V. Tosper, county agricultural agent, is head of the various committees that fall naturally in his field. Fallen Campbell, county school superintendent, is at the head of the various school improvement committees, and M. H. Holliday heads the good roads end of the program.

Since the campaign started Breathitt county has bought two tractors and road building outfits and is using them. The court house has been cleaned and painted, and, according to a statement made by a visitor to Jackson last week, it is the most attractive court house in Eastern Kentucky.

The town of Jackson has already begun work on a sewer system and \$300 has been raised in Breathitt for advertising the Kentucky-Virginia road project.

These are only a few of the things that are being done, and we are sure to hear again from Breathitt as the campaign progresses.

Owsley County

August 22, 1922

To all the people of Owsley County, Greetings:

You will, no doubt, be glad to know that Owsley county is one of the contestants and has a chance to be the winner of either a \$3,000 or a \$2,000 cash prize given by Judge Bingham, of the Louisville Courier Journal, to two of nine counties in Eastern Kentucky, Owsley being one of the nine, that will make the most improvement during a period of seventeen months, beginning August 1st and ending December 31st 1923.

Lines of improvement are as follows:

Schools
Health and Sanitation
Home Improvements
Newspaper and Magazine Circulation
Churches and Sunday-schools
Roads and Public Buildings
Community Clubs
Junior Agricultural Clubs
Agriculture and Livestock, including Poultry
Cooperation

The management of this campaign is under the supervision of the Extension Department of Berea College, Berea, Ky.

A campaign will be put on in Owsley county, beginning Monday, August 28th, and ending Friday, September 1, 1922, in which every school district in Owsley county will be reached. Good speakers have been engaged and the details of this contest will be gone into thoroughly.

Every man, woman, and child living in Owsley county should attend the meeting advertised in their school district.

If you believe in Owsley county and her ability to do things, get

Humane Education of Boys and Girls—the Future Citizens of the State

By MARTHA L. POWELL, Veteran Omaha Public School Principal.



Alexander was accustomed to say, "Philip of Macedon gave me life, but it was Aristotle who taught me how to make the most of life." A rare tribute to a great teacher.

The humane education of the millions of boys and girls who are to be the future citizens of the state is a vitally important work for us, the teachers of youth. Our power and responsibility are great. If we are to give to the state boys and girls who are to become men and women of broader sympathies, of stronger principles of justice, of keener appreciation of good citizenship, we must, unless we lose the golden opportunity, instill into every child, through his contact with the animal world, the principles of justice, mercy and love.

Nothing good is impossible. Only as our visions fail do our efforts lessen.

In the animal world there is a wonderful harmony between the creatures and the circumstances and conditions amid which they are placed. The same law rules in the province of human life.

Every teacher knows the value of applied instruction. What more interesting text to teach children that animals have rights to be respected, that kindness is a wonderful promoter of happiness, than this harmony between creature and circumstance and condition? Children's sympathies are easily aroused. Their willingness to do acts of benevolence and constructive good is as great as their seeming desire to be destructive, if only they are shown the way.

With children, it is as easy to do, as to know what were good to be done. The great problem is to give them the right thing to do. Such delight is theirs to be the bearers of the Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets to the needy; what pleasure it gives them to care for the lame boy who is to be carried up and down the school steps, four times a day; what joy they find in being responsible for the supply of fresh water for the animals in a certain part of the block. It is action they want. It is action they will have. To render service to the beasts is to appreciate the service rendered by them.

Service will bring a reaction which will result in more gentleness, less selfishness, less cruelty and more peace. Let us teach our boys and girls that justice, mercy and love which shall enable them to make the most of life.

busy and help to win one of these prizes.

DON'T BE A KNOCKER, BE A BOOSTER.

Very truly yours,
A. J. Creech, Supt.
P. M. Frye, County Agt.

Trouble.

"You seem troubled?"
"I am. If you had a daughter who wants her hair bobbed and a son who insists on using the automobile all the time you'd have trouble, too."

Couldn't Tell a Lie.

New Maid—Mr. Dubleigh, ma'am.
Young Mistress—That dreadful bore. Tell him I'm out of town.
New maid (hesitatingly)—I can't tell a lie, ma'am, I'll just say you're out.

Just So.

"What have you there, wife?" asked the real estate man.
"A hat frame."
"I see. You buy an unimproved hat and do your own construction work."

Cynical Chap.

Caller—How much for a marriage license?
Clerk—Two dollars.
Caller—I've only got one.
Clerk—You're lucky.

Unusual.

"It was an unusual wedding in one respect."
"What was that?"
"The mother of the groom was the match."

To Maintain Soldiers.

At the present rate of exchange it costs \$2,000 to maintain an American soldier for one year, \$1,300 for an English soldier and \$375 for a French soldier.

No V. V.

"So he's graduated from college."
"Yep."
"What's he going to do?"
"Hasn't made up his mind. So far there doesn't seem to be any vacancy in the general managements of the big concerns."

BROTHER'S HOME

The fact that his supposedly adored big brother was returning home from college that day had been carefully concealed from ten-year-old Tommy until he came back from school.
"Tommy," said his mother, after her younger son had gone upstairs to wash his face and the elder had been concealed in the pantry, "I have a big surprise for you."
"I know what it is," replied Tommy unconcernedly. "Brother's back."
"Why, how did you guess that?"
"Cause my money-box won't rattle any more."

Had to Walk Back.

"You are an hour late this morning, Sam," said an employer to his negro servant.
"Yes, sah, I was kicked by a mule on my way, sah."
"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."
"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't if he'd only kicked me in this direction; but he kicked me the other way."



JUST REVERSED.

Doctor: Did he take the medicine I prescribed for him religiously?
Nurse: No, sir, he swore every time.

Gloom.

The camper huddled in his tent, was gloomy as could be. He sang this song of the content, "It's raining rain on me."

An Eye Opener.

Hartley had left a call for seven o'clock.
"Hello!" he exclaimed sleepily, as the boy knocked on the door. "I swear I'm so sleepy I can't open my eyes."
"I'll bring your bill if you like, sir," suggested the boy helpfully.

Bottle Flies



I am the corner stone of every fortune—Thrift

Dollars Are Growing

The value of the dollar is growing every month. Happy are those people who took our advice to save while prices were at their highest in order to have more money when money would be worth more.

DOLLARS WILL BEFORE VERY LONG STOP GROWING

There never was a time when Thrift paid larger dividends than it does today. Start now to save a certain amount each pay day.

Berea Bank and Trust Co.

J. W. STEPHENS, President JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

MAIN STREET

BEREA, KY.

Jackson County Fair
Bond-Annville, Kentucky

SEPT. 7, 8, 9, 1922

You are invited to attend the Jackson County Fair, which is the best fair in Eastern Kentucky. We have made arrangements for 10 carloads of solid amusements. Shows of every kind. Ferris wheel, merry-go-round and every kind of pleasure rides games, etc. Make this your fair. Races of exciting kind. Beautiful floral hall. Live stock of high class. Come on and meet your friends and spend THREE BIG DAYS of pleasure. Four registered hogs and six Barred Rock cockerels given away to those entering the gates. Come early and get it all. You need this outing in this beautiful country among your friends.

CANFIELD BUS LINE

Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond	Sunday
7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	Leave Berea 8:15 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.	Leave Richmond 8:00 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	

Sunday connections for Boonesboro take No. 36 for Richmond, Boonesboro bus waiting.

Which Daily Paper?

A Question that is Quickly and Readily Answered

The Courier-Journal

Largest Morning Circulation of Any Kentucky Newspaper

Enjoys a nation-wide prestige and reputation. It is essentially a newspaper, intent upon giving news matter first consideration.

Maintains its own news bureaus at Washington and Frankfort. Member of the Associated Press.

By special arrangements we are now able to offer

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We have your pattern. Best 27-inch
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39 cents each

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95 cents each

Work Shirts of good heavy Chambray **75c**

Don't forget that we have the Silk Hose you want at
89c the pair

When we get cash then we know how much profit we have no matter how small. When you get our price you know if you save money. Our prices are smashed to stay. See us for your needs.

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